FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 21, 1846. [NO. 1520.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY E. J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and Forty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

NEW FLOUR.

NEW FLOUR, for sale by the barrel or at retail, by JAS. G. COOK.
July 13 19-3w

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

PURE North Carolina CIDER VINEGAR, by the barrel or at retail.
JAS. G. COOK.
July 13. 19-3w

Dr. John R. Bacon, late Surgeon, of the Protestant Episcopal Methodist Church.

"I am happy in having been afflicted eating the past winter with a disease in the stomach, for which I found great pain in the stomach for about an hour after each meal, and having a great dislike to any food whatever. I was induced to make trial of Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative, Tonic Balsam, and Expectorant, according to the directions, and in every instance every unpleasant sensation was removed, and I found my appetite and digestion restored. I am now in the enjoyment of good health, and feel myself under many obligations to Dr. Jayne for the benefit I have received from the use of his medicines."

REV. A. SHEAN.

Allegheny city, July 16th, 1845.

From the Rev. Dr. Bacon.

From a long acquaintance with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, I consider it a very handy remedy for the every day complaints of children, and for many of the more common complaints with which grown persons are afflicted. I have found it a safe and efficacious remedy for Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and Cholera Infantum, and for the Dysentery of the Bowel, Cholera Infantum, and Cholera Morbus, I have found it a prompt and efficacious remedy. I have also found it very useful in relieving the Nausea and Vomiting of Pregnancy, and in relieving the Nausea and Vomiting of Sea Sickness. I have also found it very useful in relieving the Nausea and Vomiting of Sea Sickness. I have also found it very useful in relieving the Nausea and Vomiting of Sea Sickness.

REV. LEONARD BACON.

New Haven, July 16th, 1845.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE
July 21, 1846. 18-3w

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having given in advance payment for losses to Insured Persons, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Farmers, to the amount of $1,000,000, continues to Insure Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, Steamboats, Canal Boats, Barges, Stocks of Goods, Cargoes by River or the most favorable terms.

DUDLEY TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. ROGERS, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 21, 1846. 19tf

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Stockholders in the Cape Fear Navigation Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the town of Fayetteville on Tuesday the 25th of August next, to take into consideration the renewal of the Tolls on the Rockfish and other business as they may think proper. By order of the Board.

E. E. WINSLOW, Pres't.
July 11, 1846. 19-6m

MONUMENTAL
Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened nearly opposite the Post Office, a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tombs or Grave Stones of every description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE LAUDER
Fayetteville, July 14, 1846. 19-6mp

Life Assurance.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 28, *Cornhill, London.*
CAPITAL £500,000 STG. OR $2,500,000.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS Institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on a certain scale, the power to borrow, without security or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid. See Tables also the option of surrender of policies, and the conversion of his interests to most other investments necessary.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	Years.	Bonus added.	Bonus. Former in each quinquennium.	Bonus. Present quinquennium.	Sum assured and bonus.
			1837	$188 75	$200 21	$85 06	$823
			1841	1 00 76	45 53	67 53	1467
60	$500	$970 50	1841	88 00	200 45	55 50	1583
			1846	58 55	250 20	52 50	1484
			1841	555 56	317 50	37 51	1530

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, (15th of May, 1846,) see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.

JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Agt.*
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 22, 1846. 19-tf

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court; price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Carlyle's Sartar Resartus, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols, $3.

For sale by
July 13. E. J. HALE.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
In Richmond, Va.

THE Ninth Winter Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, will commence in Richmond on the last MONDAY in October, (the 26th,) and continue until the last of February following.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
A. L. WARNER, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Prof. of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
S. MAUPIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

The College Building, rivalling in beauty, commodiousness, and convenience, any similar structure in our country, has been completed, and offers to the student advantages in the prosecution of his preparatory studies, which hitherto the Faculty was unable to proffer to him. The College Infirmary has been in full operation for the past year, and has furnished more frequent opportunities for clinic lectures and more important surgical operations than any Hospital in the U. States. Independent of the surgical cases, the student can constantly find interesting cases illustrating the various diseases of the South, with the treatment which experience has thoroughly tested. The City Alms House is under the charge of one of the Faculty, and will be open to the Medical Class for clinical instruction. The facilities for studying practical anatomy and operative surgery are unsurpassed. Physicians in the country, and others who do not receive the Catalogue for the present year, which will be issued during the month of July, will please send their names and post office, post paid, to the Dean.

A. L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
July 7, 1846. 19-6w

GEESE & SON.

Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,
No. 18 Commerce street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

E. G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, on more liberal advances on consignments than usually made, and prompt remittances as sales are effected.

Refer to—
P. Dorsey, Esq., Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Wesley George, Esq. do.
Rives Langhorne, Esq. do.
Peebles, Wyche & Davis, do.
and others.
June 13, 1846. 15-2 wpd

DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Ague Medicine.

A safe and certain cure for Chill and Fever, and all intermittental forms. Also, an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for a number of years, and the beneficial effect in curing every kind and the demand for the Pills has increased in a very great extent. For although the Proprietor has manufactured at least a million Boxes during the past year, he has not been able to supply many parts of the country. This Medicine may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day.

Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Winter Fever and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this Medicine, and are cured by this system of practice, in a shorter time, and without more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills, twelve of which will cure any ordinary case of Chills and Fever. A Pamphlet accompanies each box giving full directions and numerous certificates of the efficacy of these Pills. Price reduced to $1 per Box.

—ALSO,—
DR. CHAMPION'S
Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills,

Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, quickly and correctly combined in one article to assist the effort of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

The Proprietor asserts, and without fear of contradiction, that the demand for these pills is not equaled by any Medicine in the United States. He has in his possession great numbers of certificates of the most astonishing cures that have been effected by the use of these pills.

They are recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious habits, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Foul Stomach, Depraved Appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Headache and Sick Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhœa, Nervous affections, Obstructed Menstruation, Dysentary or Flux, Heart-burn, White Swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price twenty-five cents per box. A Pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample testimonials of the good effects of these pills.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 17, 1845.

We the undersigned citizens of Belleville Illinois hereby certify that we are personally acquainted with Dr. Champion of this place and have been for several years, and have the utmost confidence in him as a Physician. That he is in this community, and deservedly so, a popular Physician.

We further certify that we have used his pills in our families for several years and find them to be a valuable, efficient and safe medicine for the cure of diseases for which they are recommended, that they are in high repute in this community, and of the celebrity and good effects of these pills we have lit and much from this and the various other states, in which they are so extensively used. We think them worthy of high recommendation.

W. F. Boyakin, Pastor of the Baptist Church.
T. Harrison, Minister Methodist Episcopal Church.
John Reynolds, Ex-Governor of Illinois.
W. McClintock, Clerk of the County Coms.' Court.
W. C. Kinney, Clerk St. Clair County Circuit Court.
John D. Hughes, Probate Justice.
Richard Hay, Recorder St. Clair County.
James Mitchell, Post Master.
J. L. D. Morison, Representative in State Legislature.
Seth Catlin, Representative in State Senate.
L. D. Cabanne, proprietor Steam Mill.

The above valuable Medicines are for sale by the following Agents:

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
J. H. HAWLEY, Sampson County.
J. M. WHITE, Elizabeth Town.
J. T. POPE, Lumberton.
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.
June 20, 1846. 16-1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, standing in the name of Duncan Munroe, in the room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

THOS. MUNROE, Admr.
Cumberland county, July 6, 1846. 18-3m

State of North Carolina, }
Richmond County. }

TAKEN up and entered on my Stray Book, according to law, by Thomas Hasty, living 15 miles North of the Court House of said county, (Rockingham,) a certain Mare of the following description: A bay Mare, about 14 hands high, the point of her right hip a little lower than the other. Said stray was appraised on the 10th of June to the sum of $25.

PETER STANSILL, Ranger.
June 30, 1846. 18-3wp

WAGONS FOR SALE.

ONE four horse Road Wagon, strong and well ironed, with cover, &c.

One two horse Road Wagon, well made, with cover, all complete.

These Wagons are made in Salem, Stokes county. Apply to

E. W. WILKINGS.
July 6, 1846. 18-4w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st July, 1846:—

A—James Allen, Mrs. S. Avery, H. Q. Atkins, John L. Atkins.

B—John Bell, Russel Bagley, Moses Branch, W. Bedsole, Malcomb Bate, Archibald Black, C. A. Bowne, Martin Boden, S. A. Black, John D. Bennett, H. M. Bount.

C—Esther Carmichael, Norman Campbell, Mrs Christian Cameron, Miss Christian Cameron, P. C. Crawley, Spencer Covington, Mrs. Bethany Campbell, Mrs. Elizabeth Corbet, D. M. Colbreth, Miss Cornelia ——, Miss Flora Jane Campbell, N. R. Chapman, Duncan Campbell, Mrs. John Ann Cannon, Mrs. Sarah Cook, Alexr. M. Campbell.

D—Henry M. Dawson, Phillip Dennis, Mrs. Martha Davis, William Dossett, William Dickey-son, M. W. Douglas.

E—Messrs. Evans & Sandford.

F—Mrs. Jane Freeman.

G—Durham Grady, Miss Margaret Gause, Daniel Galbreath, Daniel Graham, Eli Gormlowe, ing, Jonathan Godwin.

H—Wm. Hair, Nancy Hollandi, James P. Hodges, Miss S. A. Holmes, John Hall, George Holmes, Matheus Hobbs, Wiley Honeycutt, John T. Harris, Theodore Herrick.

J—R. D. Jones, Jesse Jones, David Jones, Thomas Johnson, Miss Mary E. Jonason.

K—Ezekiel King, Will Kesler, John Kennady.

L—Robert W. Lancaster, Wm. Lumsden, Lacy Long, Mrs. Ann Land.

M—Malcom N. Morrice, Arthur McIvin, C. E. Moss, Duncan Morrison, Mallory & Ross, Edward Moore, Dr. Alfred Mayer, Andrew Morris, Robert Moaig, merch't, Spencer Mackey.

Mc—Dougald McDuffie, H. A. McSween, B. McPhaul, John Q. McDougald, Wm. McKenzie, Dan'l McNeill, Thos. McDaniel, Annie McLaurin, Charles McCrary, Miss Catharine W. McNeill, John R. McLean, James McDuffie, John A. McKay, John McPherson, John McNeill, Archd. McDonald, John McCorquodale, John B. McDonald, Duncan L. McMillan, D. McKenzie, Mrs. Susan P. M. Lauchlin, Angus McDonald, John McAuley, Miss Margaret S. McLaurin, Daniel McIntyre, Hugh McKay.

N—Richard E. Nicholson, M. D. Nicholson, Aaron Norden, Wesley Nelson.

O—Moses Oliver, Jesse Olivey.

P—Miss Eliza B. Pearce, Edwin Perry, J. S. Pearson, Joel Pearce, James Patrick, Lucelia Phillips, Jonathan Parker, Wm. Powell, Theodore Partredge.

R—Absalom Riley, James Ray, Nancy Ross, Johnathan Roberts, Miss Lucy G. Richardson.

S—Malcomb Smith, Neill Shaw, Miss Mary A. Smith, Wm. G. Smith, Charles Smith, M. S. Stoke, Mrs. C. M. Smith, John W. Smith, John Smith, Miss Mary Spriggs, Archd. Shaw, Sarah Scott, Miss Isabella E. Smith, Maria Sheppard, Miss Sarah Ann Starling, Henry Sheppard, Miss Ann M. Stewart, Wm. R. Sanderson, Mrs. Nancy Swan, Duncan R. Shaw.

T—Miss Susana Thomas, Wm. Terry, O. K. Tuton, Benton Tatum, James Thompson.

W—Joseph Williamson, James M. Wright, Bryant Warrick, John T. Wells, William Wade, Joseph Willis, Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson, S. Williams, W. Williams, Emelia Williamson, William Ward.

18-3

JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 25th inst., a yellow Boy named CHARLES, about 17 or 18 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, belonging to the Estate of Jesse Peterson, near Hunt's Bluff, in Marlborough District, S. C. The said Boy is quick spoken, very pert, and has a very prominent nod of the head when speaking. It is expected that he will link around Mr. John Sutton's, on the Cape Fear River, N. C., as that gentleman owns his wife. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said Boy at my place in Marlborough, or lodged in some jail so I can get him.

JAS. PETERKIN.
June 29, 1846. 18-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Alexander Williams and wife Margaret, John G. Barksdale and Elizabeth Pauley, against George T. Barksdale, Executor of Sherwood Barksdale and David Barksdale.

PETITION TO ACCOUNT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Barksdale, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of June, 1846, and of American Independence the 70th year.

J. McLAURIN.
June 30, 1846.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1846.

Giles Ham and wife Mary, ex. Neill McArthur, Administrator of John McArthur, and Hugh McArthur, Daniel McArthur, Alexander McArthur, and Catharine Byrd.

PETITION TO ACCOUNT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh, Daniel, and Alexander McArthur, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, requiring them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in June, 1846.

J. McLAURIN.
June 30, 1846. 18-6w

NEW GOODS.
Cheaper than ever!
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a very handsome assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Summer and Fall trade, consisting of

Prints, Muslins and Lawns,
Muslin and Earlston Ginghams,
Graduated Robes and Berage Dress,
Silk and Berage Scarfs,
Silk and Berage Shawls,
Net and other Shawls for Summer,
Book and Swiss Muslin,
Jaconet and Plaid Muslin,
Tarlton and Bishop Lawn,
Black striped and colored Silks,
Hosiery, Mits and Gloves,
Silk Fringes,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Scarf, Side and Tuck Combs,
Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle and Thread Edgings,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
White Linen Drills,
Satin and Marseilles Vesting,
Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Shoes, &c. &c.

With many other Goods too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold very cheap.

July 7. 18-4w

GREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

July 1.—18tf

4,100 ACRES OF
VALUABLE LAND,
On the waters of Deep River, Chatham county,
FOR SALE.

BEING too old and feeble to attend to concerns of such magnitude, I hereby offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following very valuable Property, viz:

Egypt, the Plantation on which I reside, containing about 3,000 acres—500 of which are cleared, and 100 more in process of clearing. Of these, 500 acres are low grounds, but so situated as to suffer but little from overflow. Fifty dollars would cover all losses from damage of this kind, for the whole period of 18 years that I have owned the Plantation. There can be 1200 acres of cleared Land on the Farm, and no parts of it more than 3/4 miles from the Homestead. There is a great diversity of soil in this Tract, which enables the owner to grow any or all the crosses, suitable to the climate. It is peculiarly adapted to the culture of small grain and Tobacco, as is evidenced by my Crops. The Farm is cultivated under the three-shift system, and is well drained with open, covered and horizontal ditches; and the whole is under a good fence, with all the buildings necessary for a Farm of this extent. In addition to the ordinary buildings, there is a Granary that will hold 1,500 bushels of Wheat in the Sheaf, and contains, besides, a fine Thresher, Crusher and Corn-sheller. There is, also, a capital Gin House, with Screws, &c. Also, a good Smoke House, and a Store building, eligibly situated for Country trade.—There is, in addition, a Toll Bridge across Deep River, and the half of a fine water privilege on the River, for a Mill or Factory. And to crown the whole, it is convenient to Mills and a Market, has a fine range for Cattle and Hogs, and cannot be surpassed for health. The Plantation is unfamily admired by Travelers, and is said to be the best and handsomest Farm between Raleigh and the Mountains.

There are growing on this Plantation 1500 choice Apple Trees.

Also, one other TRACT OF LAND, lying on the same River, called MOUNT ARY, containing 1400 Acres. This Tract is bounded by the River and Indian Creek, and contains 350 acres of *first* and *second* low grounds not subject to overflow, and 400 acres of No. 1 Highland, and lies most beautifully for cultivation. This Tract has the very richest growth of Timber I ever saw on high land, consisting of Long Leaf, Brookcave, Red hall and Black Haw. I consider this one of the most valuable Tracts of Land in North Carolina. There are about 400 acres in cultivation—the rest to clear. The buildings are all nearly new: there is a Mineral Spring on the tract of great value, with a first rate range for Cattle, Hogs, &c. The Land is adapted to the culture of every crop that can be raised in this climate. It is No 1 for Tobacco, is within 2 miles of a Merchant Mill, and the salubrity of the situation cannot be surpassed.

I will sell both of these Farms on long credits, if the debt be made perfectly secure, and the interest punctually paid, annually. A small payment only will be required, when the deeds are executed.

It may be asked why it is that I offer such valuable property for sale? I answer, in addition to the fact of my growing infirmities, that I have but one son that is a Farmer, and he has removed to Mississippi, where I wish to send my negroes.

I will also sell Stock and Provisions, and Plantation implements to the purchaser.

PETER EVANS.
Egypt, Chatham County, } 18-3m
June, 1846. }

N. B. Wishing to quit the Mercantile business, whether or not I sell my Lands, I offer for sale my Stock of goods now on hand. I will rent my Store—a first rate stand for business, as my books will show—and will hand the person purchasing the Goods in my family.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to me, personally, at Egypt, or address me by letter, to Pittsboro', Chatham County.

Dr. D. Jayne: Dear Sir—My little son when about two months old, was seized with a *bowel complaint*. It continued for two weeks without intermission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respectable physician, we gave up the child a victim, as we supposed, to a fatal disease. But I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carminative," as an effectual cure for bowel complaint; and immediately despatched a messenger to a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use of this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked; and by its continued use for a few days the child was restored to perfect health. Shortly after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Carminative," and the result was a speedy cure.

The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed lest the hoarse, sepulchral cough was the forerunner of death, we gave him a teaspoonful of your Expectorant, and applied some liniment to the throat and breast; and before many minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of your medicines, and why I advise every family to keep them on hand, ready for any emergency.

Respectfully yours,
ARTHUR B. BRADFORD.
Pastor of the Presb. Church, Darlington, Pa.

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir—Having used in my family, for eight years, your Carminative Balsam, I deem it due to yourself and the public to state that I have uniformly found it efficient in relieving and removing the complaints for which it is intended. I am strongly opposed to all quackery, but touching the above medicine, "I have testified that which *I do know*," and that which *I have experienced*.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN C. HARRISON,
Pastor of Baptist Church, Bordentown, N. J.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
July 2, 1846. 18-3w

1000 Bushels CORN, for sale by
HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, July 14. 19-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 7tf

THE Subscribers wish to hire the getting of three or four hundred thousand feet of Ton Timber. Application to either of the subscribers, in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
L. S. TOWER.
Fayetteville, June 29, 1846. 17-6w

Worms, Worms!

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE for the certain destruction of Worms. This much celebrated article is now for sale in this place by S. J. Hinsdale. The numerous lives that have been saved by this article, is a sufficient guarantee that every mother should keep it in her house. The public have been grossly deceived of late, by certain other preparations got up in imitation of this. They must consider it a great blessing that they have now within their reach the only genuine preparation, which is certain to destroy any quantity of worms a child may have. It is useless to accompany this with any certificate, the article is well known without.

I. Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Lattie Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-ow6m

East India Hair Dye,

COLORS the hair and not the skin. This is the only genuine preparation, that will color the hair without injuring the skin. It will, used according to direction, color the harshest red or gray hair the most beautiful brown or black, according to the length of time which it is applied. Be careful and not purchase other articles of the same name, unless you wish to throw away your money. Full directions accompanying each bottle.

I. Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Lattie Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-ow6m

PRINTING.

THE subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

Family Longevity.—Before the Revolutionary war, a Mr. John Edwards came from the banks of Buckskin Creek, near Petersburg, Va., and settled on Collins' Creek, in Orange county, N. C. At the time Mr. Edwards settled in Orange, his nearest neighbor was four miles to the East and his next nearest neighbor was ten miles in the same direction. Mr. Edwards made a small farm and lived by farming and hunting. He died over one hundred years old. His son Henry Edwards, sen. is now living on the original settlement, and is 87 years old, having a wife 81 years old; they having lived together 65 years. Mr. Henry Edwards has never taken but one dose of medicine. He has over 100 children, grand children, and great grand children, who also have children. Mr. Henry Edwards has a nephew older than himself, living in the same neighborhood, viz: Allen Edwards. This gentleman was 89 years old last May. His wife, Charity, is 91 years old, and has been married 63 years. She is still exceedingly lively and loves a good joke. This, indeed, is a remarkable family for good health and long life. They live plain and work hard, and thereby they have doubtless perpetuated their lives and preserved their health. Plain living, hard work, honesty and long life generally go together.—*Raleigh Star.*

A ROWDY CITY.—A New York paper gives the following account of the close of the late Anniversary (which was a very rainy day,) in that city:—

"The boys were in despair; but with the perseverance and indomitable courage which so eminently characterized their forefathers at Bunker's Hill, they went boldly on, despite the rain, discharging their duty and their fire-works in the faces of the storm and unlucky pedestrians. Although the rain damped their powder it could not extinguish their patriotism; and even far into the night a company of them, who had apparently become thoroughly soaked during the day, went thundering up Broadway dragging a cannon after them, which they took a great deal of trouble and more pains in firing. When requested by a gentleman whose windows they had broken, to pass on and disturb him no more, the gallant leader wittily replied that he had no business to have any windows. To another, who urged that his child was sick and the noise distracted the poor little sufferer, the ruffian repeated his exquisite jest, and told him that 'she had no business to have any children'—at which the cannon was again fired, the gang gave a deafening hurrah, and went on to 'wake up the rest of the —— sleepy rascals.' In the credit of the Policemen be it said that they did not participate in this disgraceful mob, and that not one of them was seen during the whole affair."

The Press condemns not more severely than justly the conduct of the President in continuing his appointments of the Field officers for the Volunteers to rabid Locofoco politicians, most of them without any military reputation, or indeed any reputation of any sort, beyond their immediate "local habitations." If the rank and file of the army were to be filled by Locofocos alone, we guess there would be but skeletons of regiments.

"Phifty-phour phorty, or phight," has now phortunately phallen to phinal, phlatphooted, phixing at *phorty-nine* without the "PHIGHT" against a phoreign phoe.
N. O. Tropic.

Fiction and History.—It is now going the rounds of the press, as a very strange fact that *Washington* died the last *minute*, of the last *hour* of the last *day*—of the last century, *i. e.* exactly at 12 o'clock Dec. 31st P. M. 1799. This is not correct—Marshall says he was taken sick on Friday the 13th December, 1799, and died the next (Saturday) night at half past 11 o'clock. His last words to his family physician, Dr. *Craik*, were "Doctor, I am dying, but I am not afraid to die!"
Raleigh Star.

McALPIN'S TRIP TO CHARLESTON.

Written for the "Spirit of the Times," by the author of "Cousin Sally Dillard."

In the county of Robeson, in the State of North Carolina, there lived in times past a man by the name of Brooks who kept a grocery for a number of years, and so had acquired most of the land around him. This was mostly pine barrens of small value, but nevertheless Brooks was looked up to as a great land-holder and big man in the neighborhood. There was one tract, however, belonging to one Col. Lamar, who lived in Charleston, that "*jammed in upon him so strong*," and being withal better in quality than the average of his own domain, that Brooks had long wished to add it to his other broad acres. Accordingly he looked around him and employed, as he expressed it, "the smartest man in the neighborhood," to wit, one Angus McAlpin, to go to Charleston and negotiate with Col. Lamar for the purchase of this also. Being provided pretty well with bread, meat, and a bottle of *pale-face*, which were stowed away in a pair of leather saddle bags, and, like all other great *Plenipotentiarues*, being provided with suitable instructions, Mac mounted a piney-woods-tacky (named Rasum) and hied him off to Charleston. The road was rather longer than Brooks had supposed, or his agent was less expeditious, or some bad luck had happened to him, or something was the matter that Angus did not get back until long after the day had transpired, which was taxed on for his return. Brooks in the meantime had got himself into a very fury of impatience.—He kept his eyes fixed on the Charleston road—he was crusty towards his customers—harsh towards his wife and children, and scarcely ate or slept for several days and nights, for he had set his whole soul upon buying the Lamar land. One day, however, Angus was descried slowly and sadly wending his way up the long stretch of sandy road that made up to the grocery. Brooks went out to meet him, and, without further ceremony, he accosted him.

"Well, Mac, have you got the land?"

The agent, in whose face was any thing but sunshine, replied somewhat gruffly that "one might let a body get down from his horse before he put at him with questions of business."

But Brooks was in a fever of anxiety and repeated the question—

"Did you get it?"

"Sunuy, now, Brooks, don't press upon a body in this mannel way. It is a long story and I must have time."

Brooks still urged and Mac still parried the question till they got into the house.

"Now, surely," thought Brooks, "he will tell me." But Mac was not quite ready.

"Brooks," says he, "have you any thing to drink?"

"To be sure I have," said the other, and immediately had some of his best forth-coming. Having moistened his clay, Mac took a seat and his employer another. Mac gave a preliminary hem! He then turned suddenly around to Brooks, looked him straight in the eyes, and slapped him on the thigh—

"Brooks," says he, "was you ever in Charleston?"

"Why, you know I never was," replied the other.

"Well, then, Brooks," says the agent, "you ought to go there. The greatest place upon the face of the earth! They've got houses there on both sides of the road for five miles at a stretch, and d—n the horse-track the whole way through! Brooks, I think I met five thousand people in a minute, and not a chap would look at me. They have got houses there on wheels. Brooks! I saw one with six horses hitched to it, and a big driver with a long whip going it like a wind-wind. I followed it down the road for a mile and a half, and when it stopt I looked and what do you think there was? nothing in it but one little woman sitting up in one corner. Well, Brooks, I turned back up the road, and as I was riding along I sees a fancy looking chap with long curly hair hanging down his back, and his boots as shiney as the face of an up-country nigger! I called him into the middle of the road and asked him a civil question—and a civil question, you know, Brooks, calls for a civil answer all over the world. I says, says I, 'Stranger, can you tell me where Col. Lamar lives?' and what do you think was his answer—'*Go to h—l, you fool!*'

"Well, Brooks, I knocks along up and down and about, until at last I finds out where Col. Lamar lived. I gets down and bangs away at the door. Presently the door was opened by as pretty, fine-spoken, well dressed a woman as ever you seed in your born days, Brooks. *Silks!* Silks *that* every day, Brooks! Says I, 'Mrs Lamar, I presume, Madam,' says I. 'I am Mrs. Lamar, Sir.' 'Well, Madam,' says I, 'I have come all the way from North Carolina to see Colonel Lamar—to see about buying a tract of land from him that's up in our parts!' 'Then,' she says, 'Col. Lamar has rode out in the country, but will be back shortly. Come in, Sir, and wait a while. I've no doubt the Colonel will soon return,' and she had a smile upon that pretty face of her's that reminded a body of a Spring morning. Well, Brooks, I hitched my horse to a brass thing, on the door, and walked in. Well, when I got in I sees the floor all covered over with the nicest looking thing! nicer than any patched-worked bed-quilt you ever seed in your life, Brooks. I was trying to edge along round it, but presently I sees a big nigger come stepping right over it. Thinks I if that nigger can go it I can go it, too! So right over it I goes and takes my seat right before a picture which at first I thought was a little man looking in at a window. Well, Brooks, there I sat waiting and waiting for Col. Lamar, and *at* last—he didn't come, but they began to bring in dinner. Thinks I to myself, here's a scrape. But I made up my mind to tell her, if she axed me to eat—to tell her with a genteel bow that I *had no occasion to eat*. But, Brooks, she didn't ax me to eat—she axed me if I'd be so good as to carve that turkey for her, and she did it with one of them lovely smiles that makes the cold streaks run down the small of a fellers back. 'Certainly, Madam,' says I, and I walks up to the table—there was on one side of the turkey a great big knife as big as a bowie knife, and a fork with a trigger to it on the other side. Well, I falls to work, and in the first effort I slashed the gravy about two yards over the whitest table cloth you ever seed in your life, Brooks! Well I felt the hot steam begin to gather about my cheeks and eyes. But I'm not a man to back out for trifles, so I makes another effort and the darned thing took a flight and lit right in Mrs. Lamar's lap! Well, you see, Brooks, then I was taken with a dizziness, and the next thing I remember I was upon the *hath* a-kicking. Well, by this time I began to think of navigating. So I goes out and mounts Rasum, and cuts for North Carolina! Now, Brooks, you don't blame me! Do you?"

THE MEXICAN WAR.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE, JULY 7.

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

The steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, arrived yesterday from Brazos Santiago, having sailed thence on the 3d inst. We may say at once that she brings no news of interest from the Army. The Mexican forces are supposed to be concentrated in the vicinity of Monterey under the immediate command of Paredes. The American army appear to be on the point of taking up their march to penetrate as far as Monterey. Already have the boats commenced transporting the troops from Matamoras to Camargo.

It will be perceived with regret that the U. S. steamers Col. Harney and Frontier have been lost.

The Alabama brought over about fifty volunteers, discharged on account of being sick.

The late rains which fell upon the Rio Grande rendered the road between Fort Polk and Matamoras so impassable that the loaded trains could not get up.

On the 2d in

tion. There is a spirit beginning to manifest itself among a certain class of the Texan volunteers, who have been pulled up occasionally for their irregularities in the streets of Matamoras, which looks decidedly seditious; and it is feared that they will give a good deal of trouble to the army before the campaign is over. Could the volunteers be kept actively employed they would give very little trouble—I allude to the restless spirits among them—but the same patience and regularity can scarcely be expected of them as is exacted from the regulars.

MATAMORAS, June 27, 1846.

The steamer Neva is at this moment taking on board the 7th Regiment of Infantry, who will go as far as Reynosa and march from that place to Camargo.

Canales came near being caught by Capt. McCullough's Rangers fifteen miles from Reynosa, the other night. The boys had got wind of his intention to attend a fandango at a rancho, on a certain night, and prepared to meet him there. They posted themselves at a convenient distance from the farm house, and awaited in the darkness the arrival of Canales. When everything seemed to be organised and the dancing had fairly commenced, the Rangers changed the tune by suddenly surrounding the house and walking into the midst of the merry-makers. Canales had not arrived, but two of his officers were there and were taken prisoners, and are now at Reynosa with Col. Wilson. The next time Canales makes up his mind to go to a fandango, it will probably be at a safe distance from Texan Rangers.

MATAMORAS, June 29, 1846.

I mentioned in a letter day before yesterday, that the seventh infantry were embarking on the steamer Neva, for Camargo. Some doubts having been expressed of the safety of the boat, on account of her boilers, a thorough investigation was made and she was immediately condemned as unsafe and unfit for service. She has been taken down to Point Isabel for repairs. There is no boat here, and no possibility of transporting supplies by land.

I have just heard from Burita. The volunteers are in good health, generally. There must be about 12,000 volunteers now in Texas. The river is rising fearfully, and several of the regiments are moving their tents back to higher land. The volunteers on the opposite side of the river have not left for their new camp, 15 miles up the river.—The roads are so wet and the difficulty of transporting supplies so great, that no one knows when they will move.

MATAMORAS, July 1, 1846

It seems to be the general belief in camp that Paredes will give our army another brush ere long. That he is on his way to this region is not doubted—that he can muster an army of 30,000 men, is pretty generally believed, and if he does succeed in raising so large a body of troops, and Gen Taylor advances on Monterey, a pretty severe fight is certain to ensue. The General wears his laurels very calmly. "Honors are easy" with him, but he is chafing a good deal about being kept here, with a large body of troops, unable to act against the enemy.

REYNOSA, MEXICO, June 21, 1846.

After a hurried eight days' *reconnoissance* on horseback into the interior of Mexico, during which time we have travelled over two hundred miles, the Texan Rangers have just reached Reynosa. Gen Taylor's instructions recommending our commander, Capt. M. Cullough, to come in at this place after scouring the country as far as possible in the direction of Linares. We reached El Mesepate, a point within two days' travel of that place, in four days, and Capt. McC would have proceeded farther had there been a possibuty of procuring corn for his horses; but finding that he was already over a hundred miles in the heart as it were of the enemy's country, that the next water was thirty-six miles distant and reported brackish, and that there was no possibility of obtaining forage for the horses other than a scanty supply of grass, our commander wisely determined upon leaving this route to Monterey, and striking into the upper road, in a northerly direction, at a point near the large *rancho* of La Coma. While at El Ebonillo he learned that Canales, with sixty men only and near six hundred fresh horses, was but one day's march ahead of him and travelling towards La Coma or El Coronel, and with the hope of overtaking him a forced march was made; but on striking the road near the former place, Capt. McC. was told that the noted *ranchero* chief had four hundred men with him close by, and had taken good care to send the extra horses to a place of safety. To proceed farther into the interior with thirty-five men only, encumbered with eight pack mules, was deemed not only inexpedient but improdent; so our horses heads were turned towards this place, where we have arrived all safe.

The result of the information picked up by this *reconnaissance*, in a few words, amounts to this, that two days before we reached El Mesepate there was a body of 1000 Mexican infantry at Linares, and that a force of cavalry, the precise number of which could not be ascertained, was stationed at different ranchos in the vicinity; that Arista had recently sent down commissioners in the neighborhood of El Ebonillo, who had purchased five hundred fresh horses to remount some of his cavalry at Monterey; that many of his troops, especially such rancheros as had been pressed, were daily deserting him; that the men of Canales, too, or many of them, were leaving his fortunes in disgust, those stocking by him only doing it from a hope of plunder, or from having no other means of gaining food. That he was aware of Capt. McC's being in his neighborhood there is little doubt; but whether he was unable to catch up with the hurried and complicated movements of the Texans, or fearful of giving them battle, is more than this deponent can say. I say hurried and complicated movements of the Texans; why, from the time of our leaving Matamoras to our reaching this place the men neither took off coats, boots, nor spurs; not an extra or second shirt was carried by one of them; and although the weather was rainy much of the time, and two heavy northers visited us while encamped, there was not a minute at any time when any man's pistol or rifle would have missed fire, or he would not have been up and ready for an attack. I have seen a goodly number of volunteers in my time, but Capt. Ben McCulloghi's men are choice specimens.

The 1st U. S. Infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. Wilson, are stationed here, and both officers and men are generally in good health. The entrances to the Plaza Principal, where the soldiers are quartered, are filled with loose stones in such a way as to resist an attack from cavalry, and no fears of the Mexicans endeavouring to retake the place, at least with success, are entertained.

A steamboat is now in sight, and the wondering inhabitants are flocking down to the river bank in throngs, to see her come in. "Mira! mira! la steamboat!" is on every tongue as they he onward. In Stephen Austin's time, before the Texan revolution, he made one trip as high as this in a small craft propelled by steam, and prayed for permission to use his vessel in the navigation of the river; but as the *arreros* or muleteers thought it would interfere with their calling, the authorities would not grant his request. Not all the muleteers in Mexico, backed by all the authorities, can prevent steamboats from running on the Rio Grande from this, henceforth and forever.

I could no help laughing at a young Ranger whose blanket was in good hearing distance of mine. "Well," said he, "if I'd been told when I left Mississippi, a year ago last spring, by any one of my particular friends, that I could ever sleep in this way—that I could ever catch a wink with all my clothes on, belted round with two pistols and a Bowie, boots on, and spurs to boot, out doors on the ground in a single blanket, and raining at that, I'd a told him that *he* lied, sure."

MATAMORAS, June 28, 1846.

Matamoras is certainly going ahead. I see that the Washington Ball-Room is to be opened this evening for the first time under that title, with a grand Mexican *fandango*—admittance 50 cents. And then gambling rooms are opened in every street, bar rooms at every turn, and eating rooms stare the hungry in the face on all sides. An inundation has been poured in upon Matamoras that she will not get rid of shortly.

Gen Taylor is now worse cramped and hampered for want of transportation than ever, and the Quarter Master General's Department "catches it" on all sides and from all quarters. There are volunteers and regulars enough to march at any time, and to any point—there are more volunteers already here than are wanted, idle and uneasy at the inactivity—yet the commander general cannot move for want of transports. With six small steamers at the present stage of water, healthy and commanding points could easily be reached on the Rio Grande; but they are not here, and the arms of one of the largest armies ever brought into the field by the United States are tied for want of proper management at home.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, June 30, 1846.

General Taylor's camp on this side the Rio Grande is yet above water in spots, although the chances of being driven or drowned out still look about even. The poor devils—although they laugh at and make light of the annoyances which beset them—appear in plight most pitiful, many of them really not having had a dry rag to their backs or a dry blanket to sleep in for near a fortnight.

Other letters, and a newspaper just established at Matamoras, give a gloomy account of the condition of the army. Of 8 or 10,000 volunteers, unemployed, exposed to summer heat in latitude 26, and to long continued rains, many are indulging in dissipation to kill time. The tents are rotten and insufficient to keep out water, and many have no tents, but are trying to shelter themselves with their own blankets. The clothing and bedding of many are mildewed and half ruined. The requisition for tents, &c. was made long ago by Gen Taylor. It a sufficiency of wagons and teams had been supplied, the army might have been far on the way to Monterey, in a healthy country, the men contented and well, and no time given the enemy to rally. When the expenses are paid, the Florida expenditures will appear small.

BALTIMORE, JULY 14.

Colonel Payne, who fought so gallantly, and was wounded in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, arrived in our city last night by way of the Susquehanna railroad, and is now at Barnum's Hotel. He has recovered from his wounds so far as to be able to walk tolerably on crutches. He looks, however, as if he had seen pretty hard times, and is but a shadow of what he was. He brings with him numerous trophies of the battles, consisting of eighteen standards of flags, banners, lances, spears, and other war implements. Among them is the memorable and beautiful flag inscribed "Battalion Guard de Coste," which was torn from its staff to rescue it from the enemy by a noble and brave Mexican in the hottest of the fight. After securing it he placed it in his cap, but was subsequently taken prisoner and the flag taken from him. It is completely riddled with bullet holes, and in our place has been perforated with a cannon ball. The embroidering upon it especially the eagle is the most perfect and novel ever seen. It is a noble trophy. This, with the others mentioned, are to be deposited in the War Department.

Cor. National Intelligencer.

From Mexico.—Papers from the city of Mexico have been received in the camp at Matamoras as late as the 6th ult. The impression we gather from what is said of the news in our letters and in the Matamoras paper, contains the intelligence we have heretofore given as to Mexican affairs, derived from various sources. Gen. Bustamente was chosen President of Congress, and in the absence of Paredes was to act as President of the Republic.

The St. Mary's, off Tampico, is said to have exchanged a few shot with the fort called the Barra.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Kentucky Volunteers.—The second Regiment of Kentucky Infantry, under command of Col. McKee, have arrived in this city. It was supposed that the Cavalry Regiment would leave for Memphis on the 2d inst., by water.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The New York Tribune of Friday morning says: "If we may rely on the confidential advices of those who have the best opportunities of knowing, Santa Anna and Almonte leave Havana this day to resume in Mexico the sway of which the former has been temporarily deprived by the revolution of Paredes."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE MEXICAN WAR, AGAIN.

The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, in his Letter written on Saturday last, (from which an extract is subpoined,) throws an entirely new light upon the designs of the Administration in the vast preparations which it has made, and is making, avowedly for the purpose of overrunning Mexico. According to this writer, whom we believe to be familiar with the counsels of the Administration, and neither politically nor personally unfriendly to those who compose it, but rather in the confidence of its members, the disinterestedness of the Mexican empire is *not* the object, or at least not the *sole* object of the projected invasion. The free citizens of the United States, who have volunteered to perform military service, as they have been led to suppose, in defence of the rights of the United States, are to be marched into Mexico, with our small Regular Army, amounting in aggregate number to some thirty or forty thousand men, not to defend rights or avenge injuries of their own country, but to compel the Mexicans *to change their Government*, and to force them TO ESTABLISH FREE TRADE! *These* are the objects for which fathers are called upon to abandon their families, children their parents, farmers their fields, and mechanics their tools and workshops, to be marched off by companies, battalions, regiments, and brigades, to campaign it among the sands, the precipices, the ravines, and the defiles of Mexico!

Will not that portion of the People of the United States who remain at home—(those who have volunteered having for the time divested themselves of their political rights)—demand of Congress to interpose, before its adjournment, and place some limit to the unbounded discretion which, in a moment of excited patriotic feeling, they have given to the President of the United States to call out all the power and resources of the country to carry on this war with Mexico? The grant of discretion to the Executive was for the purpose of prosecuting this war "to a speedy and successful termination." What possible connexion is there between a *speedy termination* of war with Mexico, and this extinction of her sovereignty, and prescription to her of laws, government, and policy? If *these* be the objects of the war, what becomes of the alleged wrongs upon which the President founded his recommendation to Congress, after he had begun the war, to recognise it? And how long will it take for the United States to *complete* this great work of political, moral, and industrial regeneration of Mexico? Let the correspondent of the "Journal" answer in his own words:

"*The complete political, moral, and industrial regeneration of Mexico may be accomplished in the course of A WAR OF SOME THREE OR FOUR YEARS.*"

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

Some few months ago, Mr. Rejon, one of the most eminent of the Mexican statesmen, said to a citizen of the United States that Mexico would never be regenerated without a long war with the United States. A war, he said, was necessary to break down the military despotism that had so long crushed the liberties and the spirits of the Mexican people. Mexico, he said, or rather her Government, must be conquered, before the people could ever attain their rights.

It is in this aspect of the case that our war with Mexico is less odious in our estimation than a war for revenge or for plunder, or even for the punishment of unjust aggression. It becomes us to prosecute the war in such a manner that it will relieve the Mexican people of their burdens instead of adding to them. It was a mistake, as some who are best acquainted with the Mexican people tell me, to send Jesuits among them for the purpose of conciliating the clergy or the people. The Jesuits are odious to the Mexicans, and the order has been suppressed in their country. The proper mode of conciliation will be to authorize our generals to send for the civil authorities of each town or State they enter, and offer them peace and protection for the persons and property of their citizens, and the free exercise of all their rights, on the condition that they will not act against the United States in any measure, and that they declare themselves independent of the central military government, whether it be under Paredes or any body else. The people will, every where, gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to be rid of the army and its oppressions.

We must do another thing, and do it immediately—take all the Mexican ports, and give to Mexico, through them, what she has never enjoyed, a *free trade*. Give them our cotton goods without any duty. They will be excellent customers, paying in bullion, hides and wool, &c. A trade might commence immediately, under the protection of our fleets and armies, that would be vastly beneficial to the people of both countries. When the exorbitant duty shall be taken off of quicksilver, mining operations will become more profitable; Yankee skill will soon be applied to the production of the precious metals.

The complete political, moral, and industrial regeneration of Mexico may be accomplished in the course of a war of some three or four years.

[In a subsequent letter, the same writer is supposed to give a further insight into the plans and purposes of the Administration. He says, "*The authority of the EXECUTIVE to* CONQUER ALL MEXICO, *is very ample, under the act recognising the existing war*," and that, "*Should the war continue for some years*—*AND THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT IT WILL*—the whole of the Northern provinces will be revolutionized," and he goes on to specify the provinces *about one-half of all Mexico*,) when will thus become annexed to the United States!

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE ARMY.

We announced in yesterday's paper, the appointment of a few of the officers who distinguished themselves in the battles on the Rio Grande, to be assistant adjutant's general, with *brevet* rank, a grade higher, in each case, than their actual rank. And *this*, we suppose, is the full extent of the rewards to be bestowed upon these gallant men for the valor displayed in those desperate engagements. So far from entitling the President to any gratitude, these merely nominal distinctions—for, as we understand it, a brevet Captain is ranked by a Lieutenant of older commission, and so in other grades—are but a poor reward for such signal merit, especially when these gallant officers find themselves holding inferior posts to men taken from the walks of civil life, and not only destitute of all claim to the distinction, but against the appointment of some of whom, apart from the *political* influence brought to bear in their favor, the most substantial objections existed.

Many of the officers, too, who distinguished themselves, are yet unnoticed. Among them are Col. Payne and Col. McIntosh, both now suffering from the severity of their wounds; and of the former of whom it is related, that early in the action of Resaca de la Palma, he was wounded by a grape or musket shot, yet never dismounted until the battle was over, and then had to be *taken* from his horse. Why has promotion been denied to him, while Pillow of Tenn., Patterson of Philad., Hamer of Ohio, and others of even less celebrity, are made Major and Brigadier Generals?

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer records other instances of signal merit, passed over in contemptuous silence. It says:

"Young Lieut. Morris of this city, in like manner kept the field of battle the whole day and marched four miles in the midst of the enemy in line—refusing to leave his post while aught of service was to be done, or of peril to be encountered, yet he too was passed over, in the recent promotions.

"Another gallant New Yorker, Lieut Sackett of Watertown, Jefferson County, in the fine and desperate cavalry charge, led by Capt. May against the enemy's battery—had his horse killed under him at the moment of plunging upon the foe. He instantly sprung to his feet, mounted the horse of one of his wounded dragoons, and borrowing his sword—having lost his own in his fall—rode into the thickest of the fight, aided in clearing the battery of those who were serving its cannon against our columns. Yet not for Sackett, any more than for Morris, or Payne, or Belknap, or McIntosh or Gaitland, Lewis Morriss, Wilson, Bainbridge, or the other gay and spirits who illustrated our arms on the Rio Grande, is either favor, generosity, or justice to be expected at the hands of the Administration.

"The glory there won for our arms, it seems, is to be appropriated by political speculators, while those who gathered the harvest are discouraged by neglect, or what is worse, insulted by having thrust over or among them, party hacks, lacking that instinct of honor which is a soldier's life, and lacking as well the knowledge and accomplishments, that dignify a soldier's profession."

Is it not cruel mockery to parade the names of some five or six of the lieutenants and captains engaged in the bloody battles of the 8th and 9th of May, as *brevet* captains and majors—which, substantially, means nothing at all, since it gives them no higher rank, nor we believe additional pay—while some thirty or forty obscure citizens, who have never wielded a sword except it may be on a holiday festival, are placed above their heads!

In his official report, Captain Morris, of the 3d infantry, relates the following noble incident of one of his non-commissioned officers:

"I must not omit to notice in this report the conduct of Corporal O'Sullivan, of Company E, 3d infantry, who fired at a body of the enemy and immediately rushed in among them and seized a lieutenant by the collar, disarmed him, and delivered him a prisoner to Lieut. Graham. He afterwards went with a party under Sergeant Kendal, of F Company, 3d infantry, captured a gun from the enemy, rolled it out into the road, and turned it over to an officer of the 5th infantry."

Bonaparte would have given such a man his epaulettes. Even in aristocratic Great Britain, we are told, that a large number of the non commissioned officers who distinguished themselves in the recent engagements in India were promptly promoted. But Corporal O'Sullivan will in all probability never be heard of again, unless indeed he should again perform some heroic feat, to be chronicled in the official report, to be again forgotten. The rank and file are fit food for gunpowder—but they must not presume to "come betwixt the wind" and (heaven save the mark!) our *Democratic* nobility! He has no political influence, and no influential friends to be conciliated. Why throw away the spoils upon men of his stamp, when "the honorable" Toms, Dicks and Harrys have sons and nephews and cousins to be provided for!

We are not surprised that even some of the Administration papers murmur at this rank injustice. A nervous writer in the New York Evening Post, comments upon it with great force, and speaks of some of the new appointments in terms not very flattering to the discernment of the appointing power. We invite attention to his caustic remarks. He says:

"After a victory gained over such fearful odds, would not captains like Washington, Frederick the Great and Napoleon have rewarded the valor of those officers and men by promoting the most distinguished to vacancies in the service? Was it not called for by the best interests of the service and the country? Would it not have been wise, generous and just? But, with two or three exceptions, who are the officers of this new regiment? What have they done to entitle them to the positions which have been so gallantly won (or deserved at least) by the army in Texas?—In contrasting the claims of Captain May and the major of the new corps, a morning print has spoken of the latter as 'the most unheard of Mr. Burbridge;' it would have been fortunate if many other officers of the regiment had been as 'unheard of' as Major Burbridge.

"Several of them were once in service; one as a commissioned officer, and others as cadets. The former was forced to resign to avoid a court-martial; two of the latter left West Point for causes not discreditable; but a number of others were discharged, on the recommendation of the Academic Board of that institution, for "mental or moral incapacity." One of these enlisted into the first regiment of artillery, and was made a sergeant; but he was soon reduced to the ranks on the recommendation of his officers, and was finally discharged from the service. These are specimens of the new officers selected to command an important corps in time of actual war. I can only hope, that "the most unheard of" portion of these officers can present better credentials than their compeers of more unenviable notoriety.

"But with what justice to the army have these persons been appointed? Their mess-mates, who were cursed with a little more character and capacity, graduated at West Point with honor, and have since served faithfully for years in the army. Some of them have been killed in battle in Florida and Texas, and many of them were conspicuous for their gallantry and good conduct in the recent battles on the Rio Grande. The positions of these new officers are almost invariably such as to give them military rank and precedence over their former fellow-mates, and some months hence, the officers on the Rio Grande will see themselves placed under the command of these *veterans*, all of whose campaigns have been made about the lobbies of the war office and Senate chamber at Washington. Is this a fair requital for the services with which the country is resounding from Mexico to New Brunswick? Many of our army officers have labored hard to fit themselves for the higher duties of their profession, and have proved, to the satisfaction of the country upon the field of battle, that they have not been unsuccessful; and this is their reward.

"Does not this look like trafficking off the gallantry of the army for a consideration of influence in the adjustment of some mere political bargain? Is it not proclaiming to the army that distinguished professional acquirements, and long, faithful, and gallant services are a positive disqualification for advancement, while to be a defaulter at the treasury department, and incapacity to succeed at West Point, are certain passports to rank and consideration in the army? Is it not announcing practically to the country, that political influence and military worthlessness combined, are more certain to attain promotion, than long service and professional merit?

"In the organization of the 2nd regiment of dragoons, in 1836, 30 officers were appointed from civil life, and 4 from the army. Already 22 of those from civil life have been dismissed from the service, or have resigned; nearly all of the latter class having done so to save themselves from dismission. It is notorious in the army, and the records of the war department will prove the fact, that this gallant regiment was kept for years in a state of disorganization, from the bad quality of its officers. Who is not prepared to expect similar consequences in the rifle regiment?"

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

OUR VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

It will be seen from the *official* notification of the Adjutant General, contained in this paper, that the Regiment of Volunteers, called for by the President from this State, has been completed *by lot*, and is now ready for any emergency that may arise. The names of thirty-two Companies were placed in the wheel, and the *ten*, announced by the Adjutant General, were drawn therefrom. Since then, we learn, some six or eight additional Companies have been tendered, making in all about forty Companies which have volunteered their services in this State, where only ten were required.

OFFICIAL.

NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL, }
Raleigh, July 10, 1846. }

The following Companies of Volunteers, from No 1 to No 10 inclusive, have been selected by lot from the whole number, whose services have been tendered under the requisition from the War Department of the United States, and are arranged in the order in which they were drawn, to-wit:

1.	Rowan County,	Rich'd W. Long,	Captain.
2.	Orange "		
3.	Buncombe "	Wm. D. Jones	"
4.	Lenoir "	James Davis	"
5.	Ashe "	Andrew J. Vannoy	"
6.	Surry "	George W. Brown	"
7.	Davie "	D. W. Smith	"
8.	Cherokee "	John S. Powel	"
9.	McDowell "	John S. Brown	"
10.	Caswell "	Archer Lea	"

The Captains commanding the foregoing Companies will immediately forward to this Office, Rolls of their respective commands, containing the names of the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

The Adjutant General is instructed by His Excellency, Gov. Graham, to tender to all the citizens of the State, who have volunteered their services under the late requisition of the President of the United States, his very cordial thanks, for the promptness and zeal with which the call on their Patriotism has been met by them.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of North Carolina.

ROBERT W. HAYWOOD,
Adj't Gen'l N. C. M.

A candid confession from our Representative.—In the debate which took place in the House of Representatives on Tuesday of last week on the question of adjournment, General McKay took part, and in claiming credit for this Congress on account of the "great and important measures adopted by it in relation to our Foreign Affairs," he said:

"The great question of our North-western (Oregon) boundary, which has embarrassed the Government for thirty years, had been successfully settled; whether the credit of this was due to the Whigs or not, he should not stop to determine, *though probably much of the credit rightfully belonged to them.*"

Yes indeed it does General, a large "much" too, and we thank you for the becoming acknowledgment of it.

Wilmington Chronicle.

☞The friends of Temperance are particularly requested to meet at Mr. Sherwood Hawley's on Thursday 22nd inst., at 12 o'clock, as important business will be submitted for their consideration.

July 18, 1846.

From the Bay State Democrat, Boston, Nov. 4, 1844.

REMEDIES.

There are so many medicines of doubtful character advertised and puffed by the newspapers at the present time, that we should have shrunk from the task we have now undertaken, were we not most thoroughly convinced, from our own personal knowledge, of the facts which we state below.

It is of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" that we would speak, and we speak advisedly. A lady of our acquaintance, whom we see every day, was a short time since, in what we thought a precarious, if not a dangerous state of health. A cough had settled on her lungs; her form seemed wasting away; she was obliged to abandon her work, and we thought, not soon to resume it again. For about two months she has been taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and already has she so far regained her health as to be able to resume her labors.

This is but a single case, but it is one, at least, in which we cannot doubt the efficacy of the medicine.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: A deep interest has been awakened on the subject of completing the connection between the South Carolina and the North Carolina Rail Roads. It is a matter of deep regret, that the interest of the subject has been greater in other portions of the Union than in our own State. Except in the towns through which the proposed rail road it is supposed may pass, our people are as indifferent to the undertaking as if their prosperity were in no way connected with it. This is not as it should be. In this age of public spirited enterprise and social energy, the apathy of North Carolina to matters of the highest concern to her future welfare and honor, is a source of the deepest mortification. It is true that the disastrous experiments which the State have made in her public works has repressed all energy and destroyed all confidence in such enterprises. They are not believed to be adapted to her condition—and it is triumphantly claimed as a settled proposition, that all attempts to furnish to agriculture and merchandise the means of transportation, are to be abandoned. To the full extent of the ruin insisted on by its enemies, do I admit the failure of our public works, up to this period, to answer the ardent hopes of their immediate friends and the just expectations of the public. But there are many causes of failure in these enterprises which are now obvious to every apprehension, and which, but for the limited experience of our country in such works, would have been foreseen when they were constructed. In a thinly populated country, with a small trade, we have constructed two great Rail Roads, at an immense expense, running in directions nearly parallel to each other; and yet it is said, when one is totally bankrupt and the other nearly so, that we have made a fair experiment on the subject of rail roads. The infatuation in which the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road originated, it is now difficult to trace. But it is invidious severely to censure that which has been the source of unmitigated misfortune, not only to the community but in a still greater degree to intelligent, enterprising, and patriotic individuals. It is ever easier to disapprove than to invent—and if the projectors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road were deceived in their expectations, what body of men would not be subject to the same disappointment? But I do not address you to complain of the past, except that I deprecate its effect on the public enterprise and the general prosperity of our State. Rail Roads cannot now be derided, or be be called a visionary who would urge upon the community the expediency of their adoption. The Western part of North Carolina abounds in all the natural advantages which are necessary to a high state of prosperity. But it is distant from the sea, and possesses no natural channels of communication with it. Its agriculture and its merchandise are therefore chargeable with a most expensive transportation, which cripples industry and represses enterprise. The attention of her people is directed to few staples which bear transportation—while in fact the larger share of her productions are not at present marketable. Agricultural pursuits are in fact, with the utmost economy, yielding nothing, and soon the profits levied by the merchant from them, will be nominal. In the meantime our population—the pride and hope of the State—the adventurous and enterprising youth of the country—allured by better prospects in more favored regions, are fast leaving the State to realize elsewhere the proper rewards of their exertions and enterprise. If I were to select a section of country whose condition is more depressed than that of any other in the nation—and where the prosperity of the community is deteriorating in rapid progression, I would select Western North Carolina. If I were inquired at for the cause, I would answer, that it is not because it is not favored with a fine climate, a fertile soil, or an industrious people, but because they have no market for their productions. The country west of the Yadkin river, as far as the base of the Alleghany mountains, is as extensive as the State of Massachusetts. Yet why does the one sustain a population of but one hundred and fifty thousand, languishing out their lives in pursuits by which they barely subsist—without social vitality or improvement, while the other sustains nearly one million of inhabitants, engaged in every variety of occupation, already provided with every advantage of life, and possessing in a higher degree than any other people the elements of the most exalted civilization? It is owing, I am answered, to the energy of her people—but I say not less to the advantages of her position. She has harbours and commerce. The sea is hers, and the world is accessible from the harbours on her easy coast. Her industry is only bounded by her trade—and her trade is commensurate with the wants of mankind. Every vocation must prosper, because the fruits of every trade are readily and certainly convertible. We cannot produce such a state of things in Western North Carolina, should we attempt it. But I will assert that in natural advantages Massachusetts does not compare with her—and place that region in juxtaposition with the sea, and open to its industry the same facility and certainty of reward, and it will follow in the same track and advance towards the same end.

The present seems to be a fortunate period to suggest some such undertaking, and endeavor to awaken our people to some sense of its importance and its practicability. The experience of the country has established one fact, that rail roads cannot be wholly sustained by trade, and a successful experiment of a rail road of any considerable length deriving its income from this source has yet to be made. Two elements must conspire to this result—trade and travel. Length will be no obstacle if this union can be effected. They successfully compete with all other modes of conveyance for merchandize, and the products of agriculture—while they far excel all other inventions of man for the objects of travel. A Rail Road then from the Eastern part of North Carolina to the Western, must be so situated as to attract as large a share of trade as possible, and in the line of travel, which flows in rapid and increasing currents from the North and the South. Can this be accomplished? Can a route for a Rail Road be selected which will to a great extent have these advantages? It may be well here to remark, that the subject does not, unfortunately, seem to have attracted much attention; and amidst other schemes having an apparent local consequence, it has been overlooked. Your own town, remarkable for the enterprize and intelligence of her people, appears to have favored the construction of a Rail Road from Raleigh to Cheraw, as a means of the highest importance to her welfare. While Wilmington, our commercial emporium, seems now to be interested in forming a connection with Charleston, or with Statesburg in South Carolina. The first of these projects may be advantageous to Fayetteville, but how in consequence of its construction, she is to receive any great accession of prosperity, it is most difficult to conceive. How her trade will be increased to any important extent—that trade which can only be the foundation of a stable prosperity—I cannot understand. Whence by the rail road will it come? What region hitherto inaccessible will be opened to her? And if trade should come, how will it go? Is it expected that Fayetteville will hereafter establish commercial relations with the cities of Richmond and Petersburg, and do her shipping from these points instead of Wilmington? The experiment, I am inclined to believe, will be a failure, and that the precarious navigation of the Cape Fear, and the cheap shipping at Wilmington, will be found to be more advantageous. But the proposed road certainly can add nothing to the prosperity of North Carolina. It will pass through a barren waste, attract to itself no side custom, and will cut off the hope of more advantageous arrangements. It must besides be utterly ruinous to the Wilmington Road, and to the interest which the State has already vested in that institution, and destructive to the prosperity of our most flourishing commercial town. Can a work so destitute of inducements find favor with the people or with the Legislature? In the meantime, while Raleigh and Fayetteville are striving with a laudable zeal to effect an object which they believe to be necessary to their welfare, the town of Wilmington is even more busy with her scheme of extension.—What North Carolinian does not regard Wilmington with affection and pride? The associations which connect her name with early, patient, and devoted struggles in the cause of civil liberty—with eloquence—with literature, and with chivalry, in times gone by—with refinement—with public spirit—and with purity, in modern days—would inspire us with an ardent wish that her enterprise should succeed and her prosperity advance. But at this time, not from any wish of her own, but from a sort of desperate necessity, she is seeking to establish her road beyond the reach of misfortune, by extending it into South Carolina at one of the points designated. It must be admitted, that to her this project holds out many inducements. It is more easily effected than any other, it accomplishes the desired connection at once, leaves nothing to future contingencies, and will undoubtedly greatly increase the amount of travel now accommodated by her road.

But it is deeply to be regretted that another scheme is not presented which might be of more importance to North Carolina. Cannot this be done by the union of Fayetteville and Wilmington in the object? Is not the prosperity of the former more immediately connected with that of Wilmington than on any other object? The connection of both with the Western part of the State, it would seem, would be more desirable than any other advantage which either could acquire. By their co-operation in this design it would appear to be practicable and in such a way as to insure its success. To be sure such a road may not be every thing which would be desirable to either Fayetteville or Wilmington; but it is, under the present circumstances, the best which can be obtained. From the Town of Fayetteville to the nearest point on the Wilmington Road, is somewhere between forty and fifty miles; and the distance from Fayetteville to the South Carolina line, in the Southern part of the County of Union, is not more than one hundred miles. In an estimate of distances made by a writer in the Independent, who advocates nearly the same route, this latter point is put down as fifty four miles from the Town of Camden. The writer of that communication, whom I will most willingly follow in advocating a public work so essential to the prosperity of North Carolina, is mistaken slightly in this estimate. It does not exceed forty-eight miles; and, as is stated by him, the property of the South Carolina Road, and that of her State, will compel in a short time the continuation of her road to that point. The connection of the South Carolina and North Carolina Roads is now in the power of the latter State. The intersection must take place when we will it. Nothing can prevent its accomplishment, and that speedily. If we are but true to ourselves, we can make the great highway of travel the means of advancing in the highest practicable manner our own prosperity. The citizens of North Carolina may be roused up to some exertion in behalf of such a work. It can be but a matter of little consequence to North Carolina whether the traveller passes through our State in ten hours or in five. He ought to be willing to make such a sacrifice, if the conveyance which transports him to his destination brings convenience and prosperity to an extensive region of country and a large population. Camden by this route can be reached nearly as soon as by that proposed from Wilmington to Sumter—while the valley of the Cape Fear, the Yadkin, and Catawba—indeed the whole of Western North Carolina, must find a market for their productions—a shipping port for their merchandize, equal in convenience to any in the Union, and above all, within our own borders. Can the hope be indulged, Mr. Editor, that this subject will receive the patriotic consideration to which it is entitled? If it can be accomplished—and I will not relinquish the hope that it can—the day which will witness the achievement will be the birth-day of our commercial independence. It will give to the State a trade of her own and resources of her own. She will from that hour cease to be a bye-word and a reproach; and will challenge that respect at the hands of her Northern and Southern neighbor which years of commercial vassalage have failed to inspire.

CAULTON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

It was my lot to be a spectator during the celebration of the 4th at Caulton, Sampson county, and I am pleased to say that it reflects credit on the citizens of my county. A short account may not be improper in this place. Quite a respectable company of horse formed in the principal street in front of the Court House, in compliance with previous orders of their worthy Captain, (A. B. Chesnut.) These are a portion of the volunteers of Sampson, who resolved to form a company of horse, and met on the 4th for the first time to organise the same. I saw them making preparation to order their equipments. After this company, the Clinton company of infantry formed in the same street. The principal functionaries formed a procession, with Dr. B. Stith, marshal of the day, in front, followed by Rev. Mr. Cooley, and the orator of the day, &c., to the altar of liberty, where Mr. Cooley delivered quite an animating prayer; next followed in order fine vocal music—the Mecklenburg Declaration by Wm. H. Bryan, Esq., followed by the "Old North State," which was sung in an inspiring tone; next the National Declaration by Mr. McKay, a student of our University from Sampson—music—followed by an oration delivered by S. I. Faison, Esq., a graduate of our University and a citizen of Sampson. This was a very fine oration, and reflects honor on the orator. He spoke very beautifully about the principal heroes of the Revolution, our army of occupation, Gen. Taylor, Maj. Ringgold, Capt. May, &c.

Next came the candidates of Sampson county. Father Gavin got up and told his usual tale, about which I will say more by and by; he was followed by Mr. J. C. Slocum, the Whig candidate for the Senate; next in order Mr. Murphy and Mr. Brown, Demos., for the Commons, being the regular nominees of the party; after which Mr. H. E. Royal informed the people, in a neat speech, that he was a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons.

The company then did justice to a handsome Dinner at Mr. Robinson's, which was followed by a number of appropriate toasts.

I promised to say something about Mr. Gavin's speech. The first part I will pass over, as there was nothing of moment until he came to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. He mounted this hobby, as is the case with all the sub-orators of Democracy, and informed the people that Gov. Graham had bid it off for the State at one single bid, and that was the highest that he was authorized to give by the Legislature of '44, and he had thereby plunged the State heels over head in a debt, which, added to our former debts, is very considerable—he also gave this as a reason for his not supporting the Penitentiary, that the State is too much in debt. Thus Gov. Graham it seems has to answer for his own sins and for those of the Democratic party too. If we would extinguish an evil where is the place to commence on it, in the first stage of its existence, or after it has grown to a formidable height? As an individual I would say in its infancy. Then pray, Mr Gavin, why did you not say to the people that Mr. Shepard is or was in favor of internal improvement as well as Gov. Graham? Why don't you say something about the great Convention of the 11th of December 1838, and tell the people that in that Convention Mr. Shepard had an opportunity to strike the young lion a blow and he refused to do so; therefore he is unworthy of their confidence and ought not to be supported by the party. Why did you not tell them that Senator Haywood figured largely in that Convention, and he ought to be turned out of office and a more worthy Democrat put in. Senator Haywood is the very identical man who recommended very strongly a loan of $200,000 on the faith and credit of the State, to complete the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; and the proceedings of that Convention were sanctioned and recommended very strongly by Judge Seawell, Louis D. Henry, R. M. Saunders, and last but not least by that embodied model of modern Democracy, James B. Shepard. It seems that among the Senators of the Legislature of 1838 who voted for a loan of $500,000 on the 31st of December 1838, we see the name *Bunting*; is it possible that he is the Cæsar of Samson, who controls votes? Answer me, my friend, if you can; but the Democrats of Sampson can never complain of any thing which their champion does, if he votes for it, how and whatever it may be right. Besides it would hurt the feelings of our worthy dictator to ridicule a measure as unpopular as this one he has hugged to his bosom and nursed in his own fancy, and it would make a complete wreck of all the dictum and the practice of our Cæsar, when our Cæsar's successor was compelled to tell the people on the 4th of July 1846, in open day, to their monster audience," and turned round to the Rev. Mr. Cooley, the Dr. what shall I say now——" Cooley answered, "tell them you are opposed to Internal Improvements, Banks, &c." It surely could not be so. Cæsar must be innocent. Citizens

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 21, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

☞ VERY IMPORTANT—TO US.—*Those of our subscribers who find their accounts enclosed in their papers for this week, will greatly oblige us if they will examine them carefully, and not permit them to be forgotten until the respective amounts are remitted, it by mail at our risk,) and receipts returned. We have been at great trouble about these accounts, first in earning their full value, and then in writing out a vast number of them, some oftener than once,) and we have a right to hope that we shall not be put off any longer. Accounts due for periods of two years, or less, we have not had time to make out, but that need be no reason why those who owe such should fail to pay them.*

☞ *We shall be constrained of necessity to strike from our list such of those whom we have address, as, owing us for a long period, not personally known to us, and failing to respond to our repeated applications heretofore, may still neglect this call. We shall then be driven to such other means as may be in our power to secure attention to our just dues.*

MOST UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.—The feelings of this community have been painfully shocked by intelligence of a fatal rencontre at Bishop's Muster Ground on Saturday last, between B F Atkins and Archibald McDiarmid, Esquires, which terminated in the almost instantaneous death of the latter gentleman. Mr. Atkins was an independent democratic candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, and in addressing the people took ground against the regular nominees of a Convention of that party. The nomination was warmly sustained by Mr. McD., and difficulties had sprung up between them, gradually thickening as the canvass progressed, until the fatal termination above stated. Mr. McDiarmid received a pistol wound in the right breast. Mr. Atkins immediately surrendered himself to the officers of justice, and an examination will take place this day.

Not attached by any party ties to these gentlemen, we may be permitted to mingle our own with the universal feeling of grief, at the occurrence. Our acquaintance with the parties was but slight, but if we may judge from the warmth of friendship which each has inspired among the best people in the county, they were deserving of that deep sympathy which the unfortunate occurrence has produced, as well for themselves as for the very extensive family connection of each.

P. S. *Wednesday Morning.*—The Examining Court refused the motion of Mr. Atkins's Counsel to admit him to bail.

THE ARMY.—The news from the South, which we publish this week, should have reached us in time for our last paper, but from some unexplained cause, provoking enough, it did not reach us till Wednesday, after all our papers had been printed. It is of no great importance, as the Army was still stationary, but there are many interesting items which merit the large space we have given to them.

THE TARIFF.—There appears now to be some hope of defeating McKay's Tariff, if we may judge from the tone of the New York papers, and their Washington correspondence. We do not understand the grounds of this hope. Mr. Semple, an Illinois Locofoco Senator, who was said to be indisposed to vote for the bill, was about starting home on the 15th, leaving free trade to take care of itself, but he was overtaken at the cars by one of the representatives from his State and the venerable Editor of the Union, and marched back to headquarters. He had drawn his pay and mileage, and spent his money and thought himself fairly off. He will vote for the bill, it is thought, under the party whip.

P. S. We see that Mr. Haywood is spoken of in the N. Y. Evening Post as likely to defeat the bill, by a motion to postpone to the 4th of March next, which that Mr Benton is at the bottom of the movement. This is scarcely credible.

A very large number of Loco Focos, engaged in manufactures, in New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, have repaired to Washington, to arrest, if possible, the passage of the Tariff. These gentlemen relied on the Whig party to defeat the measure, but seeing its passage in the House they have become alarmed and have departed for the seat of Government. Their fears have been opened at the last hour to the result of their own political course.

ADJOURNMENT.—The resolution to adjourn Congress on the 10th of August has passed both Houses.

A NEW RAIL ROAD SCHEME.—We publish in this paper a long Communication from one of the most distinguished gentlemen in the Western part of our State, whose plan is to build a rail road from about Warsaw, through Fayetteville, to the South Carolina line in Union county. We publish it because it proceeds from a pen devoted to the interests of North Carolina, and contains many sound and patriotic views. But suppose we should admit all his premises, there is one insurmountable objection to his scheme, and that is, that the money cannot be had to carry it into effect. Would Wilmington contribute any thing to it? We presume no. Would Warsaw, or Clinton, or the country between this and the South Carolina line? Yes, perhaps fifty or a hundred thousand dollars. Where would the balance of the million and a half or two millions come from? Fayetteville would do what she could towards a rail road in any direction. But she could not "begin to do" what would be required.

Our correspondent inquires if it is expected that Fayetteville will establish commercial relations with Richmond and Petersburg, and do her shipping from those points instead of Wilmington? By no means. Fayetteville has no thought of so unprofitable, or unwise, or unpatriotic a step. Wilmington must necessarily be our shipping port, and no rail road can ever take our trade from the Cape Fear, either to Wilmington or elsewhere. It is evident that our correspondent underrates the value of the Cape Fear River. But it is duly appreciated here, and no one would ever think of building a rail road in any direction, to do that transportation for two months, which the river will inevitably do for the remaining ten months, of the year.

We might say much more, if we had room. But it is perhaps useless. We have, we think, a fair prospect of a rail road from Raleigh through this place to Camden. We think the money will be subscribed for such a road, and that it will greatly benefit our town, and the whole country through which it passes; be a great convenience to the travelling public, and most probably a profitable Stock. It is the *only feasible* Scheme that is offered to us. Why should we not embark in it? In our opinion a failure to do so would be the worst folly of which a community was ever guilty.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.—A rumor has reached New York, indirectly from Havana, that the U. S. Sloop of war St. Mary's has captured the town of Tampico, Mexico. [This rumor is confirmed.]

It is rumored, and believed, that the Administration has decided on attacking the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, and that a Board of 20 Navy Officers has been summoned to Washington to agree upon the plan of attack.

We are indebted to the Hon. Messrs. Mangum of the Senate, Dockery, Barringer, Dobbin, Winthrop, T. B. King, and A. Stewart, of the House, for many valuable public documents, speeches, &c. received since our last acknowledgment of such favors. They will accept our thanks.

CORRUPT INFLUENCES.—The Northern papers are full of complaints of the open and impudent interference of the President's Cabinets—the Cabinet proper and the Kitchen Cabinet—in the proceedings of Congress. On the passage of the Tariff, several of these officers were in the House, busy electioneering with such arts as those who have patronage to bestow know so well how to employ. The results were seen in the conversion of Brinkerhoff, Rathbun, and their associates, to the party allegiance which they had thrown off so violently a day or two before. On the question on the Land Graduation Bill, which was at first rejected and then reconsidered, *every member of the Cabinet*, except the Attorney General, was on the floor, together with the President's Secretary and Mr. Ritchie. The bill would probably have remained rejected but for the busy efforts of these persons. But it was reconsidered. Among the incidents of the occasion, was the following:

One of those who had voted against the bill was closeted for a long time with the Secretary of the Treasury in a private room, after which he declined voting, when his vote would have killed the bill.

The power of the President is greater than the power of the People. He has offices and spoils to give to obsequious friends; and few of the Locofoco members but are applicants for favors, either for themselves or friends. And thus these two great measures—the first of fatal tendency to the industrial pursuits of the country, and the last deeply injurious to the Atlantic States, and a great bribe to the West for Presidential votes,—are carried through *by corrupt influences brought to bear on the People's Representatives.*

Since the above was written, we find the Northern papers abounding with imputations against the North Carolina Locofoco Members, all of whom, except McKay, we believe, voted *against* the Land bill in its first stages, and all of whom finally voted *for it.*

This change of front is imputed directly by the letters from Washington to Executive interference. We trust that they will be able to exonerate themselves from the imputation; for it is the first time in which the integrity of our delegation has been called in question. They are usually sufficiently dogged in their allegiance to their party; but this Land bill was one so unjust to the old States, being considered on all hands as only an entering wedge to a final and total surrender of this rich inheritance to the States in which it lies, that they could not stand it at first. We should have rejoiced to see North Carolina presenting a united front against it, first and last. *The votes of any two of the Locofoco members from this State would have defeated the bill,* which, we may be allowed to add, is at variance with the wishes and interests of their constituents.

MR. SHEPARD AND THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—The Highland Messenger says,—

"After our last paper went to press, we received divers obscure intimations with regard to the nature of the responsibility which Mr. Shepard designed to fix on us as the Editor of the Messenger, provided that paper should contain any reprobation of his conduct on the first of July.

"As these threats reached us from a quarter in which we have the utmost confidence, we shall not hesitate to give Mr. Shepard, and with him all those who may think it worth while to attempt to deter us by intimidation from our purpose of speaking the truth fearlessly, such an answer as it becomes us to give and him to receive.

"In the first place, it may be as well to remark, that though our reporter, a citizen of this place, authorises us to say that he is both ready and willing to take upon himself the whole responsibility in every thing connected with any production of his, yet it is far from being either our desire or design to throw on any one the justification of a report appearing in the Messenger."

The Messenger comments at length on this threatened outrage of Mr. Shepard.

It is certainly not a little edifying to see how Mr. Shepard proposes to himself to reach the Gubernatorial Chair. To say nothing of his attempt a year or two ago to muzzle this Press by his threats, we learn that during the present canvass he got into *a fight* with a gentleman in one of the Eastern Counties, and afterwards challenged him to fight a duel. And now at Asheville he attempts to prevent exposure by threats of violence. Presses which he cannot buy, he attempts to browbeat.

It is fortunate that there is no danger of such a man being elected Governor of North Carolina.

A MISTAKE.—A writer in the Wilmington Journal says—

"It is the opposition of Raleigh and Fayetteville, an opposition carried on with plainly demonstrable injury to their own true interests, which hangs like an incubus upon every branch of our industry, and weakens and renders precarious what it cannot destroy."

Opposition of Fayetteville to Wilmington!—There never was a more unfounded assertion. What evidence can the writer adduce to sustain it? We have not meddled in the most remote degree in "opposition" to either the road already built by that town, or to that which she proposes to build. Indeed, Fayetteville cheered her on, by word and deed, in the first, and bids her go ahead in the second, if she thinks it her interest, (as undoubtedly she does,) to go ahead.

Will the writer tell us, that a legitimate regard for our own interest,—the improvement of our own town,—is "opposition" to Wilmington? Then we beg to assure him, that upon that principle the "opposition" came first from Wilmington against Fayetteville. Did she consider the effect which the building of her road would have, and *has had*, upon Fayetteville? Not at all. We do not blame her for this, though we have suffered greatly by it. But we beg our Wilmington friends to cease these incessant attacks upon Fayetteville, which are only calculated to *produce* that unkind feeling which some of them alledge to be now existing, but which ought to be prevented by every possible means.

ANOTHER MISTAKE.—The same paper says,—

"The Whig party, by its blundering legislation, has already involved the State to the amount of nearly a million of dollars, in one of these Roads, (the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road,) and six hundred thousand in the other, (the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.)"

This is cool, indeed! The Journal remembers to forget that the loans to the Raleigh and Gaston Road could not have been made without Locofoco votes; and that, as to the $600,000 invested in the Wilmington Road, that was *proposed* and urged with prodigious zeal and eloquence by Mr. Wm. H. Haywood, in the Locofoco Legislature of 1836, and was passed into a law by that Legislature, in which that party had a majority of 2, the same majority by whom Judge Strange was elected to the U. S. Senate.

ANOTHER SOP TO THE WEST.—The President has just appointed 30 Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons for the Army, of whom 26 are from the Western States, 2 from Mississippi, and 2 from Georgia.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian most grossly and intentionally misrepresents us. We did *not* compliment Brinkerhoff on the contrary we spoke of him as shown to be "a very contemptible fellow," before we knew that he had voted for the Tariff.

GREAT FIRE.—348 buildings were destroyed at Nantucket on the 14th inst. Loss near a million of dollars, of which about $300,000 were insured.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, held, on short notice, at the City Hall, on Saturday the 11th inst. to respond to a meeting held at Fayetteville, for the purpose of taking preliminary measures with regard to the extension of the Raleigh and Gaston Road to Fayetteville, and thence South, to connect with the South Carolina Rail Road,

On motion of Weston R. Gales, David W. Stone was appointed Chairman, and on motion of George W. Mordecai, William White was requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting was then addressed at length, by Messrs. G W. Mordecai and William Boylan, in relation to this great contemplated enterprize; after which, on motion of Mr. Boylan, a Committee of ten persons was appointed, to correspond with Committees at other points, interested in the project, and to take such other steps as may serve to awaken public attention to an improvement so importously called for.

The Chair named the following gentlemen to constitute said Committee, viz: William Boylan, George W. Mordecai, John H. Manly, James F. Jordan, Wesley Hollister, Charles L. Hunton, George W. Haywood, John H. Bryan and Weston R. Gales.

On motion of Mr. Gales, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Mordecai, the City papers were requested to publish a notice of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

DAVID W. STONE, Ch'm'n.

WILLIAM WHITE, Sec'y.

LIBERALITY.—The Newbernian, speaking of the contemplated connection of the Raleigh and Gaston Road with the South Carolina Road at Camden, says—

"This is an auspicious time for the work: and since the State has become the owner of the Raleigh Rail Road, and we think properly too, we go in for its being extended, and we know no place which deserves the advantages of its passage through the town more than Fayetteville."

We learn from the Wilmington Commercial, that the Survey of the route for their Rail Road to South Carolina, was commenced by competent Engineers on the 13th inst.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

Col. Wm. M. Baldwin is the Whig Candidate for the House of Commons in Columbus County.

Cornelius Tyson, Esq. is the Whig Candidate for the Commons in Moore County.

We are sorry to hear from himself,) that Silas Herring, Esq. is *not* a candidate in Sampson, as we erroneously stated on report in our last.

WHIG MEETING IN BRUNSWICK.—A large Whig meeting was held at Rowell's, in Brunswick county, on the 4th inst., at which David Taylor, Esq. presided, with Capt. Stephen Hall as Secretary. A committee, consisting of Wm H. Allen, Stephen King, and Col. Wm. R Hall, reported a preamble and resolutions, of which the following is the conclusion:—

The committee in the discharge of their most immediate duty, have witnessed with pain the indifference of the Whigs of the District, in not bringing out a candidate in opposition to Robert T. Melvin, the Locofoco candidate, who is so entirely unfit for the station he occupies, as Senator of the District. As a proof of his unfitness, the committee will state one circumstance for the information of the meeting. The amended Constitution provided that the Representation of the Senate and House, should be revised at the first session that should happen after the year 1841 and 1851, and then in every twenty years thereafter. The Senate is represented according to taxation. Bladen pays more tax than Onslow. Brunswick and Columbus also, together, pay more tax than Onslow. Take Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick together, and they pay more than double that of Onslow. Yet Onslow has a Senator, although paying less tax than Bladen and Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick, paying more than double that of Onslow, have but one Senator. Mr. Melvin was the Senator at the last session, and suffered this injustice to be continued for ten years longer. Now we think the journal will show that Mr. Melvin did not make the first attempt to remedy this grievance. This no doubt arose from want of qualification. For had we a competent member there, Bladen might have had a Senator in place of Onslow, and Columbus and Brunswick (together) would have had one, and justice would have been done this part of the State. Your committee therefore offer the following resolutions.

Resolved, That believing this Senatorial District woefully represented in the person of Robert T. Melvin, and that there should be a change, and believing that Major Stokes Pearson of Bladen county is fully competent to discharge the duties of said station, we do request him to become the Whig candidate in opposition to said Melvin, to represent the District in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

Resolved further, That we tender the invitation to Major Pearson by way of request believing that we have not the power to nominate, hoping that our Whig friends will unite with us in getting Major Pearson to become a candidate, and to give him our undivided support.

Col. Hall and Wm. H. Allen were appointed to convey to Maj. Pearson the request of the meeting.

P. S. We learn that Maj. Pearson has declined the nomination.

GOOD NEWS.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says,

"The dissentients on the Tariff are rapidly being merged into the Whig party, where they ought to have been long ago. On all measures now, both in the House and in the Senate, they go with the Whigs."

Yes, they ought to have been with the Whigs long ago, and then HENRY CLAY would have been our President, and the country would not have been cursed with the untold evils which the present Administration is in the act of inflicting on it.

The same writer says, (what is not good news,) that

"The private news from the Rio Grande, represent matters in a pretty bad way. The Volunteers, all of whom had been kept on this side of the river by Gen. Taylor, are very restive and insubordinate, whilst Taylor cannot move on for want of subsistance. If the whole of them break up in a row, and come home, it would surprise nobody. It would have been far better for the Treasury and the campaign—had the President let them alone, and only filled up the Regular Army to the 15,000 troops Congress authorized, and with them in the fall moved on to Mexico. Volunteers may be good for defence, but are never good for aggressive operations."

THE "DEMOCRATIC" TARIFF.—The Locofocos have always declaimed with much effect against high duties on the necessaries of life, and low duties on luxuries. If *they* had the making of a tariff all this would be rectified: the luxuries should pay high duties and the necessaries low duties.—Well they have at last had a fair chance to carry out their benevolent purpose, and what is the result? By McKay's democratic bill, which passed the democratic House, brandy and other spirits (for the poor man) are taxed 100 per cent., and wines for the rich only 40 per cent. Woollen goods, sugar, molasses, iron, and other things, for the poor man, are taxed 30 per cent., while linens for the rich, are taxed only 20 per cent. Silks 15 and 25 per cent., furs, diamonds, gems, watches, 10 per cent., gold or silver leaf 15 per cent., ivory 5 per cent. Tea and coffee, which many of the poor do not use, or use only as luxuries, are admitted free of duty; whilst woollen goods, which every man must wear, are taxed 30 per cent. So every person *must use* salt, but that is taxed 20 per cent., whilst tea and coffee, which none need use if they choose to refrain, are admitted free.

These are some of the leading examples of the special regard for the poor man exhibited by McKay's tariff bill. The bill is as thoroughly a protective tariff *in principle*, (though the protection is not so high,) as the present tariff. Iron, and sugar, and woollen goods, and coal, and many other articles, are protected by duties much above the average rate on other articles. And they are so protected, not to benefit the country, but to get votes for the bill and for the party.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, on Monday the 13th, the Tariff Bill from the House was taken up, and Mr. Lewis of Ala delivered a speech in its favor.

After which, the bill to improve the navigation of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Arkansas rivers, was taken up, debated, and *passed*.

On Tuesday, Mr. Webster presented a remonstrance against the passage of the new Tariff bill, signed by *every importer of dry goods in the city of Boston*. They say that they have examined the bill "with alarm and consternation," and that, should it become a law, they "are fully convinced that they will be compelled (by the substitution of ad valorem for specific duties,) to abandon their business into the hands of unscrupulous foreigners, who have little regard for custom-house oaths." Mr. Webster stated also, that a memorial was now in the Senate equally strong and almost equally unanimously signed by the importers of reputation and character, both native and foreign, of the city of New York.

In presenting this paper, Mr. Webster submitted a few remarks, pledging himself, at a proper time, thoroughly to discuss the bill, and to show that it is novel, dangerous, vicious in its general principles, ill considered, rash, and intemperate in many of its provisions, and cannot but produce the most serious and permanent mischief. It is the first instance in the existence of the government that the ad valorem system has been adopted. It was an experiment. And yet had been pronounced to be the only true system. For himself, he did not propose to offer any amendment unless he should see occasion to offer one to change this principle to the old and long tried system of specific duties. He had heard of some movement to make a stable, permanent satisfactory tariff, and he would fain look for it now if it is not too late.

When the Tariff Bill was taken up, Mr. Evans of Maine spoke three hours, without concluding, in reply to Mr. Lewis. He was surprised that in a period of financial embarrassment, when we were about to resort to loans, gentlemen should be willing to abandon a tried and success ful system, for one which they themselves confessed to be but an experiment. He thought the bill radically wrong, and incapable of such amendment as to make it useful, and should therefore favor no amendment which did not change its principle.

The Tariff of 1842 was to be overthrown; it was denounced with all sorts of opprobrious epithets. Why was it to be overthrown? On what considerations was it that gentlemen desired to change the existing law? Had not the Tariff act of 1842 accomplished all that its friends and supporters promised for it? Had it failed in any single particular? Had it not yielded revenue enough? All these things it had done. As soon as the bill was passed the Government was relieved from its pecuniary embarrassments, because every body saw that they then had a system which would enable them to raise means for carrying on the Government, and for paying the interest upon all loans punctually.

Mr. E reviewed the working of the act of 1842, and the effects which it had produced. It had furnished revenue sufficient for the purposes of the Government, had enabled them to discharge a debt of ten millions of dollars, and there would have been a surplus in the Treasury from that source alone of six millions of dollars, had not that surplus been swallowed up by the extraordinary expenses of the last four months. He contrasted the uniformity which had existed in regard to importations under this act with the fluctuations which had formerly prevailed.

He proceeded at very great length to show, by calculations and statistics, the beneficial operation of that act, and to demonstrate the fallacy of the expectations entertained by the friends of the present bill in regard to the amount of revenue to be derived from it.

The Graduation Bill, which passed the House this day, was, (after a few remarks by Messrs. Westcott, Atchison, and Calhoun, in opposition to the shape the House had given it,) referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On Wednesday, several remonstances against the new Tariff were presented, by Messrs. Webster, Cameron, and Johnson. Those presented by Mr. Cameron were from coal miners and laborers in Pennsylvania, who say that the bill, if passed, will "destroy their business, shut up their coal pits, and beggar their families." Mr. Cameron (who is a Locofoco, said, "he was not an old man; and yet, in his early manhood he had passed through what is now called the coal region of Schuylkill county. Then it was entire wilderness—the land so barren that scarcely a blade of grass would grow upon it—with but one solitary town upon the wayside; distant many miles from another habitation. Now, in this desert has sprung up a city and many villages. The region contains a population of 100,000 people, all prosperous, thriving, and happy —with school houses and churches, stores and manufactories. There is now invested there over $30,000,000 dollars—with fifty miles of railroad, running through the ravines of the high mountains, connecting the different mines—with fifty miles more of railroads running under the earth; that a railroad connects this region with the port of Philadelphia, one hundred miles distant; and that, at that distant point, an average of one hundred ships a day are now employed in carrying abroad the coal which these laborers bring from the bowels of the earth. These people consumed last year $800,000 worth of agricultural products drawn from distant and more fertile regions. They consumed also $1,758,000 worth of foreign and domestic merchandise. Of lumber and timber from abroad they used more than $50,000 worth, and they pay annually to the owners of the mines a yearly rent of over $360,000." Mr C. said the tariff bill had been passed through with indecent haste, without ever being referred. Both Houses had been besieged by men holding high places under the government, who urged, exerting their influence to carry a measure that must destroy the labor of the country. And yet objections were made to the people being heard in opposition. He trusted the day would never come when they would be refused to be heard.

The Warehouse Bill was passed, 31 to 20, and sent to the House.

Mr. Evans concluded his speech on the Tariff.

On Thursday, Mr. Webster read the following view which he had prepared in writing, of the revenue which the new tariff will yield, if passed:—

The object of the bill is to raise twenty-eight millions of dollars for the service of the year, by duties on imported goods.

It is proposed to raise this amount by ad valorem duties entirely.

These duties are arranged by the bill into eight classes, the articles being charged respectively with 100, 40, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, and 5 per cent.

The chairman of the Committee on Finance says that the *average* of these several rates of duty is 23½ per cent.

The question, therefore, is, whether we may justly expect such an importation this year as, at that average rate, will yield a revenue of twenty-eight millions of dollars.

To judge of this we may look, in the first place, to the amount of importations last year.

By the treasury statement it appears that the value of merchandise imported from July 1, 1844, to June 30, 1845, was $117,254,564.

This is a larger importation than the average of the last five years; but this amount includes all the free articles, the value of which is $22,167,840.

It is said that the free list will be diminished by this bill, by transferring several of its articles to the taxed lists; but the main articles still remain free. Tea, coffee, and specie are not to be taxed under this bill; and the value of these in last year's importation, was $15,914,649.

Deduct this sum from the aggregate of importations, and the balance remaining is $101,339,915.

In truth, there are many other articles left free, but tea, coffee, and specie are the principal.

Now this sum of $101,339,915, on an average duty of 23½ per cent, will produce $23,814,877, and no more; but this is gross product. From this there is to be deducted, in the first place, for cost of collection, two millions.

In the next place, we are to deduct the drawbacks, at the same amount as last year, viz: $1,878,407 55.

After these deductions, there remains only the sum of $19,936,469, as the nett revenue from an importation as large as that of last year.

If we call this, for the sake of round numbers, twenty millions, then it follows that upon such an importation as that of last year, the duties would fall short of the amount judged necessary for the uses of the government by the sum of eight millions.

To produce these eight millions, at the same rates of duties, there will be required an increased importation of forty millions of dollars—making an aggregate of importation, of free and dutiable goods, of $157,254,564.

Now, is there any just ground of expectation that any such increased importation will take place?

Or if it were possible that such an increase should accrue, can the goods be paid for without draining the country of specie, and effectually deranging the currency.

Let it be remembered that to meet the importations of last year, specie was exported beyond the import of the same article to the amount of $1,536,273—thus, viz: of "specie" over imports of the same article, $3,691,867, and of American coin, under the head of "domestic products," $844,406; making together the sum of $4,536,273.

I might add that if we expect an increase of forty millions in the amount of dutiable goods, we must expect also a corresponding increase in the amount of free goods.

I have a few additional remarks to make, and one is, that there is no substantial ground to say that the measure, if passed, will meet the wants of Government. Another is a very delicate one, and one to which I desire particularly to call the attention of the honorable Senator from Alabama. I take it for granted that there must be an issue of Treasury notes. Now, will the honorable Senator allow me to ask him to consider well, if his bill goes out before the public, and those who are acquainted with such things, and astute in such calculations, should be of opinion that these provisions for revenue will not meet the expectations of the honorable Senator, will not yield the amount called for by the wants of the Government, does he not see that this affects the commercial and the moneyed world at once, and diminishes the credit attached to the Government? Does he not see that it is necessary to convince the public that provision, and ample provision, was made for revenue, so that the Treasury would be able to meet the redemption of those Treasury notes, before he can give them a circulation at the rate of interest which I presume he intends they shall bear?

Mr. Hannegan's resolution to adjourn on the 20th inst. was taken up, amended by fixing the 10th August, and *passed*, 36 to 16, all the Nays except Mr. Woodbridge being Locos, as follows:—

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Benton, Breese, Chalmers, Colquitt, Haywood, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Sevier, Speight, Westcott, Woodbridge, Yulee—16.

Mr. Davis of Mass. spoke three hours in opposition to the tariff bill, without concluding.

On Friday, the Senate adopted a resolution to meet hereafter at 10 A. M.

Mr. Davis finished his speech, and no gentleman rising to speak, Mr. McDuffie called for the question. This led to some conversation, in which it appeared that the friends of the bill did not intend to speak on it. It was finally understood on all hands that the question should be taken on Saturday the 25th, and then the Senate passed a large number of private bills.

On Saturday, Mr Cameron of Penn. presented some more memorials against the tariff bill; and in doing so, made a few remarks in allusion to the Union's assertion that the Whigs were getting up a "panic." He said that this was no Whig panic. The memorials he had presented came from democrats, in the strong democratic counties of Northumberland, Northampton, and Berks, which give democratic majorities of 2500, 1200, and 4000. The last was an agricultural county, the others were mining counties.

Mr. Webster said: Truly, sir, we are this morning in a very strange commentary of circumstances. The electric telegraph announces from Boston that the steamer has brought information from England, and among the last words of the late first minister of England, was the declaration that all eyes in England were turned to see how the United States would arrange the new tariff, pointing evidently to an expectation or a hope that the new tariff, to which all the English eyes were turned, would be a tariff more favorable, doubtless, to English interests and English business and English concerns, than the tariff now existing. Somewhat of a counter-blast comes from Pennsylvania. All eyes are turned hither from Pennsylvania, not exactly to see how we may modify the tariff to become more acceptable to English interests and the English people, but to see whether we will sacrifice *her* interests—her great and leading interests—and the interests of other portions of the country having interests like hers, by the adoption of this measure, so much commended already in Europe —so much the subject of parliamentary report and parliamentary recommendation.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland spoke three hours in opposition to the tariff bill.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Haralson, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to grant to each officer and soldier in the regular army and volunteers, one quarter section of land.

The Graduation Land Bill again came up. Mr. Rockwell moved that it be laid on the table. Rejected, 90 to 89, the Speaker voting with the 89, making a tie. A substitute offered by Mr McKay was rejected, 93 to 88. A substitute by Mr. Cobb was rejected, 95 to 87. Another motion to lay on the table was rejected, 92 to 91. The vote on Mr. Cobb's amendment was then reconsidered, 90 to 90, the Speaker voting with the yeas. And the vote on Mr. McKay's substitute was reconsidered 91 to 89. Another motion to lay on the table was rejected, 92 to 86; and then the bill was passed, 92 to 90. [Of the N. C. members, Messrs. Biggs, Clarke, Daniel, Dobbin, Reid and McKay voted for it, and Messrs. Barringer, Dockery, and Graham against it.] The bill is much less objectionable than in the shape in which it passed the Senate; as it totally omits the provision ceding the lands which remain unsold after a term of years, to the States in which they lie. It provides that lands which shall have been in the market for 20 years on the 1st of December next, may be entered at $1 an acre for five years ensuing; then at 75 cents for five years more; and then at 50 cents. And that the President shall not offer more than three millions of acres for sale in any one year. It provides the right of pre-emption to actual settlers.

The House received from the Senate the bill to improve the navigation of the Ohio, Missouri, Mississippi, and Arkansas rivers, and very unceremoniously *rejected it*, without allowing it a second reading, by a vote of 120 to 48.

The Treasury Note and Loan Bill was then taken up, and debated till the adjournment.

On Wednesday, the Treasury Note Bill, (authorizing the issue of ten millions of dollars in Treasury notes,) was debated (among others by Messrs. McKay and Graham of this state,) and *passed*, 118 to 47.

The bill making a further appropriation of near twelve millions for the war, was taken up and debated till the adjournment.

On Thursday, Mr. McKay reported a bill making further appropriations for the pay of members of Congress and other objects.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll introduced a resolution to authorize the making of medals, with suitable inscriptions, out of some of the trophies of the battles, and presenting one to each person engaged in the battles of the 8th and 9th May. The resolution was read three times, *passed*, and sent to the Senate.

The twelve million additional appropriation bill was further debated and *passed*, 160 to 4.

The resolution from the Senate, to adjourn on the 10th August, was taken up and passed almost by acclamation.

On Friday, private bills, of which a large number were passed.

On Saturday, private bills.

DEATHS FROM EXCESSIVE HEAT.—On the 11th and 12th the weather was excessively warm at the North, and many persons lost their lives from heat and drinking cold water. In Baltimore, 16 deaths occurred; in New York 37; in Philadelphia and other places, proportional numbers.

By this Morning's Mail.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Corn Bill and the Duke's Bill passed—Irish Coercion Bill defeated—Sir Robert Peel and Ministers have retired.

The steamer Cambria reached the wharf at Boston at 7 o'clock P.M. on Friday last, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 4th instant, inclusive, fifteen days later than our previous advices.

On the evening of the 24th of June, the House of Lords passed the corn bill on its third reading without a division. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the next day, the House of Commons left Sir Robert Peel and the government in a minority of 73 votes on the Irish coercion bill.

On Saturday, 27th June, Sir Robert Peel proceeded to the Isle of Wight for the purpose of tendering his resignation, with that of his colleagues, to the queen, and on Monday night, the 29th, he made a lengthy explanation of his motives for resigning in the House of Commons.

THE NEW CABINET.

Marquis of Landsdowne, Privy Seal.
Earl of Mar, Home Department.
Sir Geo. Graves, Foreign Department.
Viscount Palmerston, Colonial Secretary.
Earl Grey, Treasurer.
Lord John Russell, of the Exchequer, (Prime Minister.)
Mr. Charles N. Wood, Board of Trade.
Earl of Clarenden, Chief Secretary for Ireland.
Mr. Labouchere, Secretary of War.
Hon. F. O. D. Maule, Attorney General.
Gen. Sir Thos. Wilde, Lord Lieut. of Ireland.
Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief.

The London Times regards the new ministry favorably. Sir Robert Peel views it without jealousy and with a friendly eye. The general impression is that the new premier will hastily wind up the business of the session, and dissolve Parliament in the course of the autumn.

The news of the amicable settlement of the Oregon question had reached England, and great joy was manifested at the result. Sir Robert Peel in his speech, when resigning as premier, devoted an hour to the subject of the Oregon and Mexican questions, and congratulated the country that all sources of difficulty with that great nation (the U. States,) were settled, so far as that side of the Atlantic was concerned. [This was received with long cheers.]

In the course of his speech, Sir Robert Peel expressly states, that the British government was induced to renew the offer of settlement by the language in which Congress passed the Notice, viz: that that Notice was intended to facilitate an amicable adjustment of the dispute. All honor to the American Senate!

He also declared, that so far from being influenced by the Mexican war, the government at once informed Mr. Pakenham, that that unexpected event did not affect, in the slightest degree, the desire of England for peace. Before Mr Pakenham received this despatch, however, he had, on his own responsibility, offered the terms of peace. And he added, "Before we were aware of the reception which this offer on our part would meet with, *the first packet that sailed tendered to the United States the offer of our good offices for the purpose of mediating between them and the Mexican Government.*" [Loud cheers.]

Sir Robert read the articles of the Treaty, by which it appears that there is no limit of time to the free navigation of the Columbia by the Hudson's Bay Company and British subjects. [The "Union" said there was.]

Attention is now fixed upon the American Tariff, and hopes are entertained by commercial men of all parties, in England, that the present session of Congress will not terminate without a reduction of the rates upon imported goods.

The cotton market is in a healthy, but not very active state. Prices have improved a shade. The contemplated change in the sugar duties has had an injurious effect.

The grain market remains without change.

Lord Travsis Egerton has been raised to the peerage, and his place in the House of Commons filled by an American merchant, G. D. Brown.

Cardinal Perrotte has been elected Pope of Rome. Great riots have occurred in Ireland.

MEXICAN MEDIATION.—It is believed that an English Commissioner to Mexico, with offers of Mediation between that country and the United States, was in New Orleans on the 9th inst. and chartered a vessel to take him to Vera Cruz.

FROM THE ARMY.—An arrival at New Orleans from Point Isabel to the 5th inst. Not a word of News.

MOST HORRIBLE MURDER.—Mr. F. A. Muir, of Dinwiddie County, Va., was most foully murdered by Capt. Wm. Dandridge Epes, of the same county on the 2d of February last. The murder is just now discovered. They were both highly respectable citizens, and connected with the best families in Virginia. It appears that Muir had Epes's bond for $3,200, the balance due for a tract of land purchased from Muir: that Muir was at Epes's house on the 2d Feb'y, where he was invited to go out to see Epes kill a deer, and then return to dinner. About 600 yards from the house, the murder was committed, and the body robbed of the bond, a gold watch, &c. It was buried the next day by a negro of Epes's, by his order. Epes then, by a series of cunning letters purporting to be from Muir and others, (in one of which he makes the murdered man say that Epes had *paid him the bond.*) prevented suspicion for some time, by inducing the impression that Muir had gone to New York, and thence to New Orleans, and finally that he had been murdered at the latter place. The sale of the watch to a watch maker in Petersburg, finally led to the detection of the murderer, who, however, made his escape. The friends of the deceased offer $500 reward, and the Governor will add to it, for the apprehension of Epes, who is described as about 40 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, florid complexion, blue eyes and dark auburn hair, high forehead, athletic form, slightly inclined to corpulency, reserved, proud and haughty.

THE WAKE INSTRUCTIONS AGAIN.

It is well known that when the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road applied to the Legislature for relief, it was feared that the Wake Delegation would vote against granting it. The friends of the Road went immediately to work, and circulated through the county a number of instruction papers—requiring our delegation to vote for the bill. These instructions were signed by a large majority of the Democratic leaders about here, and in obedience to them Messrs. *Massey, Rand and Mangum* voted for the relief to the Road. In 1844, this list of *instructors* was in the possession of the Democratic Candidates—was used by them to suit their purposes, and we would ask *what has become of this list?* We challenge the Standard to publish the names! We call for the production of the paper, for we are certain that it would seal the lips of the "Raleigh Clique" and their candidate. We call for an answer to this question, were not the names of **James B. Shepard, Gaston H. Wilder, and W. W. Holden,** on that paper? We learn they *were*. And we dare the Democratic leaders hereabouts to place that instruction paper (for it is at their command)—either at the Post Office or Bookstore or some other public place for the inspection of the People. *Will they do it?* We call on the People to *mark* our prediction—*they will not—they are afraid to do it. The truth will be concealed!—Raleigh Star.*

A number of letters have been received here from gentlemen of the highest respectability, who were present and heard the discussion at *Ashville*, and they all confirm the account given by the "Highland Messenger," that Mr. *Shepard*, in his rejoinder to Gov. Graham, was so obscene in his language that the ladies who were present instantly left the house. Both Democrats and Whigs regarded his speech as insulting to the whole audience, and received it with proper contempt.—*Ibid.*

2d Edition.

Wednesday Morning, July 22.

Disastrous Fire!

This morning at near 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered by the Guard breaking from the interior of Dr Robinson's building occupied by Col S T Hawley as a Shoe Store

MORE LIGHT!

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing his business and leaving town, offers for sale that well known desirable piece of property, the Fayetteville, North Carolina,

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

All necessary information for conducting the business will be given to whoever buys it. There is no business in the community that pays so well in proportion to the amount invested. This market affords from 40,000 to 70,000 lbs. of Tallow per annum, and whoever engages in the business can easily obtain three-fourths of that quantity to manufacture, and ready sale can be found for any quantity that can be made. Any persons from a broad wishing to purchase, can obtain any information respecting it by inquiring from the Subscriber. Large quantities of Candles are annually sent for from Wilmington, Raleigh, Chapel Hill, and Hillsborough, and as many more can be sold, with a little attention, besides the large quantity consumed in this market. Call soon or you may lose a bargain.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, July 6, 1846. 18tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Hast thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish.

J. L. BRYAN

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct likenesses of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Bragg's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.

June 20. 15-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

ONE or two young gentlemen, desirous of making DENTISTRY their profession, can now avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so. Dr. Baird, feeling himself highly capable of giving instructions in the various branches of Dentistry, and on the Anatomy of those parts connected with the Dental organs. His library consists of works on Anatomy, Pathology, Therapeutics, and others, embracing the latest discoveries in Science, and the most recent improvements in the Mechanical department. For further particulars, address (post paid)

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist,
Fayetteville, N. C.

My own experience has proven that those who design attending the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, will find it to their advantage to take private instructions before doing so.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

THOSE Dentists in want of Artificial Teeth, can be supplied with various shades, shapes, and sizes, (of Stockton's Manufactory, Philadelphia.) The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a full assortment, and will dispose of any quantity of them on moderate terms, by addressing (post paid) to

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1846. 15-8w

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, & c; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed,

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

May 25. 12-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

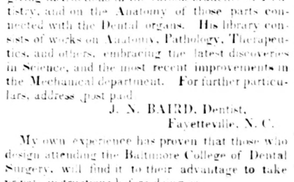
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Charioteos, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, and coins, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bring ng it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

E. A. HARPER.

May 4, 1846. 9tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

J. & T. WADDILL

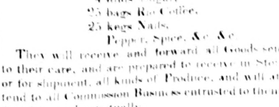
OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, on to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
4 hhds. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store or for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them faithfully and punctually.

☞ On Consignment, a small lot of 7 year old PEACH BRANDY.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1846. 13-tf



Dr. J. N. BAIRD.

Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of practising his profession, especially such as inserting on pivot or gold plate from one to an entire set of artificial Teeth, in a style so natural that none but a practised eye would discover them, and to answer every purpose in mastreating the food and rendering the articulation distinct. Teeth extracted, filled with gold or foil, filed, cleaned, regulated, and all diseases appertaining to the Dental organs speedily cured. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations, they being the best test of his capability. Town letters, which visitors will find on his table, Dr. B. selects the following:

NORFOLK, Va., 20th May, 1846.

Having learned that Dr. J. N. Baird intends leaving us with the intention of locating himself elsewhere, and as one who had pursued his studies at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and having operated in our families successfully for nearly two years, we cheerfully recommend him to the public as being worthy of his profession.—We therefore present him the with our signatures, with the hope of success. The list of references accompanying this letter can be seen on his table.

PORTSMOUTH, May 23d, 1846.

My intimate acquaintance with Dr. J. N. Baird, both privately and professionally, as well as with the most of the gentlemen above named, enables me to testify to the capacity of Dr. B to perform, and of them to recommend. I cheerfully assert that I know all they say to be true.

Capt. J. THOMPSON.

☞ For the poor, prices will be reduced, and many cases gratis.

Strict attention will be paid to the *irregularity* of children's teeth.

Dr. B will allow a length of time for testing his operations, if required, before paying for them, as he is determined to give entire satisfaction, and will warrant all operations performed by him. He will visit any location in the country that may need his services, by dropping a few lines to him through the Post Office.

Ladies will be waited upon at their residences without extra charge, by leaving word at his rooms at Mr. Bragg's Hotel.

June 27. 17-3w

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company will be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valentry ditto; Prints; Chambrey Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazines; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambrooms; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheeting; brown and bleach Shirting and Sheeting; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drilling; Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Croton Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hdkfs; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Balzorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berage and Berage Scarfs; lawn, jonge, and flag Hdkfs; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gimps; sewing Silk; Haworth's spool Cotton, and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Saw Blades; Drawing Knives; Coopers Adze; Hower's Compasses; Axes; Vises; hand Saws; Chissels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and cross-cut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1846.

Archibald S. McMillan *vs.* John Biggs.

Petition for Sale and Division of a Slave.

IT appearing to the Court, that John Biggs the Defendant in this case, does not reside within the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said John Biggs to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th year.

SDH. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

Issued 17th June, 1846. 16-6w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 04tf

20 HHDS and Tierces MOLASSES,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, (assorted sizes,)
12 boxes Tin Plate and Wire,
6 doz Collins', Turpentine, and Chopping Axes,

Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.

March 16, 1846. 24tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14-tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6 5-tf

FOR SALE,

20 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.

JOHN D. CAMERON.

June 8. 14-tf

NEW GOODS.

H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **spring and Summer Goods,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest styles; Gambroon cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, & c. Sheets; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and cotton Bombazines; calico Ginghams; Lawns; twilled, embroid, and plaid Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints; all qualities and prices; Collars Chemizetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and Bonchank Chaps; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; royal and black Crapes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white Lace Veils; scarf and long Gauzes; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Stairings; 5-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Berage, Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; tuscan straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Bonnets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company.
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE and COMMISSIONS, when the goods are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington, or not, 10 per cent. on the freight has to be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or upcountry, as shippers may wish.

This Company, in addition in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED AND WILL FOLLOW UP, in and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are and cheaper for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. HALE,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.

Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY to the Poor.

This medicine has not been taken on trial: experience and observation are the kind of evidence by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Scepticism on it has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy: it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 hours at most; in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs excessively bile-ious, a slight nausea is discoverable, or some costiveness, and need produce no fear. They are entirely harmless, and by persons may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's

The former has been well known as a Physician in this County, for about 20 years *Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

2000 LBS. prime BACON,
25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
3 half tierces Rice,

Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.

March 31. 4tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, unless paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10. 97tf

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crossent SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

CAMPHINE LAMPS.

B. MURPHY & CO., No. 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C. and surrounding country, that they are extensively engaged in manufacturing Lamps for burning Spirits of Turpentine, and they feel warranted in saying, that for half the money these Lamps will give double the light of any Oil or Lard Lamp. Each Lamp warranted to burn well.

☞ Read the following from the Washington correspondence of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia:

"B. Murphy & Co., 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, exhibit a very superior Camphine Lamp of their latest improvement, which has overcome every objection heretofore urged against the Camphine Lamp. This Lamp is well adapted to halls, chandeliers, &c., and has been used for illuminating a part of the extensive halls of the National Fair."

These Lamps can be procured of T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, where all in want are invited to call.

June 13, 1846. 15-3m

200 BUSHELS OF CORN,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

June 9. 14tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Bragg's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.

Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
1 pipe pale French Brandy,
5 bbls. powdered and crushed Sugar,

And for sale by
S. W. PILLINGHAST & CO.

June 15. 15-tf

THE NAUTILUS
(MUTUAL)
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. the rest shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficient security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age	One Year	Seven Years	For Life	Age	One Year	Seven Years	For Life
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	81	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept on the premises, and upon the first commencement of any disease, they should be at once resorted to. One dose is often better than a dozen after the disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846. 16-6m

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington, to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale.—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 1,000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the Value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, in any of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Beckwdhe.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lasster.
John Williams, Esq.
JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

WM. D. SMITH,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,* consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shapes; double brim leghorn and palm-eat Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

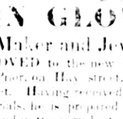
J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windsor Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf



EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dobbs, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, which is a large or safety of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine; but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effect upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardlaw, of S. C. dated

CHARLESTON, S. C. May 5, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitter I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which nobody but my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day, and only one table spoon full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and trouble some disease.

I then ordered me a private box to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache. Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add, that I have for 20 years opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remark like cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess some superior virtues and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years, I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its effects, that was at the same time so powerful in curing disease.

I am yours, Respectfully, C. WARDLAW, M. D.

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsd